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WASHINGTON.

Debate in the House on the Impeachment Resolution.

The Resolution Adopted by a Vote of 126 to 47.

The President to be Arraigned for Trial Immediately.

Gen. Thomas Makes Another Unsuccessful Attempt to Oust Secretary Stanton.

Message of the President Defending His Action in Removing Mr. Stanton.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

The first act in the great civil drama of the nineteenth century is concluded. ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, stands impeached of "high crimes and misdemeanors." It is of no use to argue whether his acts were right or wrong, whether the law he violated is constitutional or otherwise, or whether it is good or bad policy to proceed to this extreme. The House of Representatives, with a full realization of all the possible consequences, has solemnly decided that he shall be held to account in the manner prescribed by the Constitution for his alleged misdemeanors, and, be the result what it may, the issue is made. It must be met without delay, and the first step is already complete.

That the feeling here continues profoundly deep is evidenced by the grave character and solemn dignity of the proceedings of the House to-day. The unanimity of the Republican strength on this subject is one of the most surprising developments. Heretofore, there has been a majority of the Republicans in the House strongly opposed to appealing to the last resort, and it has been twice defeated. But the feeling now is that twice have they desisted, and thrice has the President accepted it as a special immunity from punishment on which he could rely. And now, regretting its necessity as much as ever, they accept the last resort as a stern but disagreeable duty, simply because magnanimity is no longer a virtue, and conciliation no longer a policy with a man who not only betrayed his party, but stops not even before his country's peril. Such is their feeling; and they are ready not only to carry the issue through the Senate, but to that tribunal which is to give the final verdict—the American people.

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

That the events now transpiring here are without precedent in many respects, and that such scenes are not likely to occur again in the lifetime of any, seems to be fully appreciated by the people, resident and transient, of this city. As early as 8 o'clock this morning, two hours before the House met, spectators began to wend their way to the galleries, and in an hour they were full to overflowing; and if three thousand were seated, at least ten thousand were turned away, unable to obtain admission. This was owing in a great measure to the fact that on Saturday there had been so much overcrowding that complaints had gone to the Speaker from the privileged classes, and some cold-blooded members insisted on the rigid enforcement of the rules, which was done, without fear or favor, or distinction of any kind, and without relaxation, until the last hour of the day, when the great crush of snow-bound femininity—for it snowed all day—overflowed just the least on to the sacred precincts of the chamber of the House. The crowd in all parts of the Capitol was immense, and the early comers stood and sat their ground, eating their lunches during some dull speaker's tirade, and never leaving until the great final vote was announced. The best of order prevailed, however, enforced by the regular Capitol police. A squad of fifty of the city Metropolitans were on hand in the rotunda, to aid, if necessary, it having been telegraphed from Philadelphia that several hundred armed roughs, under the lead of a notorious rowdy and Alderman, had left that city for the purpose of intimidating Congress. But they did not come, and there was neither violence, passion nor anger exhibited anywhere.

THE DEBATE.

Mr. ASHLEY opened the debate at 10 o'clock promptly. But few members were present; but before he had finished, enough made their appearance to give the House quite a full appearance. He yielded the floor for two minutes to Mr. COOK, who was followed by Mr. BRYAN, of Pennsylvania, the first Democratic speaker of the day. He was interrupted by his colleague, Mr. MEYERS, when a spirited colloquy ensued, in which, as usual, Gen. SCHENCK could not refrain from taking a hand. Mr. KELSEY was the next speaker. He advanced the startling theory that Mr. JOHNSON is not the President of the United States, but nevertheless announced that he would vote for the resolution which declares him to be President, Mr. KELSEY to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. CAKE then obtained the floor, but before he had finished his argument his time expired, and Mr. BEAMAN's turn came. He very modestly asked leave to print his remarks, and yielded to Mr. BLAIR, who was succeeded by his colleague, Mr. DRIGGS. E. B. WASHBURNE then took up the gauntlet, but before he had concluded his effort the hour of 12 o'clock arrived, when the Congressional Saturday expired, although the clock marked the meridian on Monday. Judge WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, took advantage of the opportunity to interpose a motion to adjourn, which entitled him to the floor immediately after the reassembling of the House. He accordingly was the first speaker in to-day's session, proper, and was the second defender of the President before the House since Saturday night. Judge WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was the next speaker. He was listened to with marked attention, not only on account of his acknowledged legal talent, but because he was the acknowledged leader of the anti-impeachers in the previous attempts. He took the ground that it was the President's duty to resign if he could not conscientiously execute the laws of Congress. He was followed by Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, another quondam anti-impeacher, also of the Judiciary Committee, Gen. BUTLER, then FERNANDO WOOD, PRUYN and SITGREAVES, from the minority, each held the floor for half an hour. Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, still another anti-impeaching Republican, during the last effort, was the next speaker, and his remarks in favor of the resolution attracted more than ordinary attention. Messrs. STOKES, JUDD, HARDING and PIKE were the next Republican speakers, and were followed by Mr. ELDRIDGE and CAREY against the resolution. CARY's speech was listened to long enough to find out which side of the fence he was on, when his hearers turned their attention to the more interesting subjects of private conversation, or the contents of their newspapers. Messrs. HAIGHT, BROOMALL and BENTON then obtained the floor, and were succeeded by Gov. BOUTWELL, acknowledgedly the strongest original impeacher in the House. His fierce invective and close, logical argument were listened to with the attention which his efforts always receive. Messrs. KERR, BARNES and MARSHALL followed him in opposition to the resolution. Judge BINGHAM, who seems very properly to have assumed the censorship of the Democratic speeches, called Judge MARSHALL to order, and objected to a remark which he had made to the effect that the Republicans had been whipped into the support of the resolution. The Speaker sustained the point of order when Judge MARSHALL apologized and was allowed to proceed. A large number of members obtained leave to print remarks which they intended to make, when Mr. STEVENS rose to close the debate. Judge BINGHAM made a motion to extend his time, which was defeated by a determination to fillibuster on the part of the minority, and Mr. STEVENS proceeded. His voice failed him before he had uttered his first sentence, and he tremblingly asked that the Clerk might be allowed to read the manuscript copy of his speech, which request was acceded to. At two minutes before five the reading of the speech was concluded, and the vote was at once taken on the passage of the impeachment resolution. The call of the yeas and nays proceeded amid profound stillness, and nearly every member of the House responded to his name. But twelve members being absent the result was announced. Yeas 126, nays 47, the former being all Republicans and the latter all Democrats, except Messrs. STEWART, of New-York, and CAREY, of Ohio, who are somewhat divided in their political allegiance.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

At the conclusion of this vote the Democrats made a feeble attempt at fillibustering in order to prevent action to-night on the resolutions appointing committees to frame articles of impeachment and to notify the Senate. They soon abandond it, however; the resolutions were carried and the Committees were appointed as follows: To notify the Senate—Messrs. STEVENS and BINGHAM. To frame articles of impeachment—Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Bingham, of Ohio; Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Mr. Ward, of New-York; Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, of Iowa; Mr. Logan, of Illinois, and Mr. Julian, of Indiana. At 6 o'clock the House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate, of course, was not very attractive, in view of the proceedings in the House; but its galleries were filled by the overflow from the galleries of that body. The attention of all was arrested at the very beginning by the solemn and impressive prayer of the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. GRAY, who prayed that Senators, in the midst of turmoil and strife that now raged around, might not be unmindful that God reigns, and that both Senators and Representatives should come prepared to discharge the high and difficult duties now depending upon them with clear hearts and consciences, and that the people throughout the whole country would respect inviolably the laws. Business was proceeded with in regular order, the bill regulating the presentation of bills to the President for his signature being under consideration for some time, when the modified Reconstruction act came up, and Mr. DOOLITTLE proceeded to speak at length. The Senate, however, evidently had very little heart in what it was doing, and many of the members spent their time on the floor of the House listening to the speeches. However, about 2 o'clock a message was received from the President, which proved to be of an Executive character, and an Executive Session was shortly ordered. The message proved to be the nomination of Hon. THOMAS EWING, Sr., of Ohio, as Secretary of War, the same which was sent, but did not reach the Senate on Saturday, on account of the adjournment.

There was another message, thirty pages long, giving reasons for the removel of Mr. STANTON, from which the seal of secrecy was removed afterward, and which will be found in full elsewhere. It is generally regarded as explanatory of his action, and apologetic in tone, though Mr. JOHNSON firmly adheres to the rightfulness of his course, and pleads full justification for all his acts.

The nomination of Mr. EWING was laid on the table for the present. Under the resolution of the Senate passed on Friday night last, it cannot do less in making final disposition of it than to return it to the President.

THE FUTURE PROCEEDINGS.

The great interest after to-morrow centres in the Senate. The House has well nigh finished its work. It becomes prosecutor, of course, but intrusts the conduct of the case to the managers it shall select. These should be, and undoubtedly will be, the ablest men that body affords. The Select Committee, appointed by the Speaker to frame articles of impeachment, will not manage the case, as is supposed by some.

The House must indicate whom it wishes to act as counsel, and the duty of this Committee of seven will be finished when it presents the articles for adoption. The almost unanimous expression is, that but a single article is necessary,—one that which will set forth in logical terms the violation of the Constitution and the law by the President. There are some who are urging that the articles shall go back and present matter which has already been decided by the House to be insufficient to warrant an indictment. But as this would greatly tend to weaken and complicate the case and greatly prolong the trial, such advice will undoubtedly be disregarded. It is conceded by all those favoring impeachment that the great necessity now is of a prompt and speedy trial. All the prominent leaders of the Republican Party urge and argue that their only safety is in carrying the matter through with the same degree of boldness and vigor with which it has been commenced.

A SPEEDY TRIAL.

The pressure of the entire Republican strength of the House, backed by the sentiment of the party in the country, will be brought to bear upon the Senate to prevent any unnecessary delay.

To-morrow Mr. STEVENS and Mr. BINGHAM, the Committee appointed to-night to acquaint the Senate with the action of the House, will wait upon that body and give them the first preliminary official notification of the impeachment, and inform them that the articles will be presented in due time.

There is much speculation as to how soon the Senate will take cognizance of the case. It seems to be thought in some quarters that the Senate can delay action and take up the case when it pleases, but whether this is so or not, there is little doubt that it will proceed promptly to the work, organizing the Court of Impeachment at once, try the case without delay, and thus dispose of the question in the shortest time, that being unquestionably the best for the interest of the country.

Chief Justice CHASE, no matter what his other official engagements may be, will respond promptly to the call of the Senate to take his position as the presiding officer of the Court. Indeed the language of the Constitution fixes his duty so plainly that whatever may be the necessities of the business of the Supreme Court or the urgency of the trial of JEFF. DAVIS, they must all stand still if they cannot be prosecuted without the presence of the Chief Justice.

THE PROBABLE RESULT.

As to the result of the trial the President is already convicted in the minds of most people. It matters not that Senators are to give their verdict upon their oaths. They must be presumed to act conscientiously, but the record of their action upon the very question which is the basis of the Impeachment is conclusive of the fact that most of them have already decided the case.

New points of law may be involved which will perhaps change the opinions of some, but as the Senate consists of fifty-three members when all are present, it will require nine Republicans to coincide with the nine Democrats to prevent a verdict of guilty. This result is looked upon as simply impossible, unless some new and startling developments shall take place.

It is believed that the Senate will organize as a Court as early as Wednesday, and that its warrant, taking jurisdiction of the case, will reach the President on the same day or the day following.

How much time he will ask for preparation is not known; but as the issue will be very simple, and as he has himself discussed it repeatedly, it is therefore argued that he will need comparatively little time.

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL.

JERRY BLACK, it seems to be assumed as a matter of course, will be one of his counsel. Attorney-General STANBERY will probably also appear in his behalf. CHARLES O'CONNOR, Esq., of New-York, is also suggested, but the fact that he is counsel for JEFF. DAVIS would be a conjunction of circumstances not favorable to the moral effect of the President's defence.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

The excitement in the city continues, and the Impeachment question is the general theme. The Capitol, long before the hour of meeting, was crowded, particularly on the House side of the building, and thousands were unable to obtain admittance to the galleries. The doorways were obstructed by ladies and the lobbies were densely filled with persons of both sexes. There was no abatement of interest throughout the entire proceedings of the House, which continued eight hours and a half.

The Senate adjourned a short time before the vote was taken, and the members of that body came into the hall in good season to hear the yeas and nays called and the result announced.

The response of every member was listened to with interest, there being several Republicans about whose vote there was heretofore some doubt, but the Republican Party voted in solid column, if Messrs. STEWART, of New-York, and Mr. CAREY, of Ohio, be excepted from the division. They voted in the negative. The announcement of the vote was not received with any demonstrations either on the floor or in the galleries. So far as the members were concerned, they all seemed satisfied with what they had done.

The Committee on Reconstruction have, by order of the Senate, been furnished with the following letter, which was sent by the President to Mr. STANTON, and which has not heretofore been published:

> EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1868.
>
> SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from the office of Secretary of the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication.
>
> You will transfer to Brevet Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the Army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge. Respectfully yours,
>
> (Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.
>
> To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Washington, D. C.

GEN. THOMAS AND SECRETARY STANTON.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS this morning entered the office in the War Department, occupied by Mr. STANTON, Gen. O. O. HOWARD and Judge FISHER were present. After the morning salutation,

Gen. THOMAS said: Mr. STANTON I have, this morning, again received orders from the President of the United States to assume the command of the War Department. I now appear and notify you that I come to take possession of the building, and to assume the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Mr. STANTON replied: I do not acknowledge such authority. I do not recognize the authority of the President to issue any such order. I refuse to surrender the War Office, the building, or the mails, records, &c., belonging to the department.

Mr. STANTON further said: Gen. THOMAS, I now order you to your room as Adjutant-General, and to discharge the duties of such office.

Gen. THOMAS replied: I will do no such thing. I have been ordered to discharge the duties of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and I intend to do so.

Gen. THOMAS then left Mr. STANTON's room ond repaired to Gen. SCHRINER's room, then to Gen. TOWNSEND's room, and next to Gen. BECK's room. To each of these officers he gave orders that all letters, important communications, &c., coming to, going from or through their respective Departments, should be sent at once to him. It is supposed that the application for a writ, directed against Mr. STANTON to show cause why he retains possession of the War Department, will be made to-morrow.

The Senate referred the nomination of THOS. EWING to be Secretary of War, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE COURSE TO BE PURSUED.

The course heretofore pursued in cases of impeachment, and which will be followed now, is as follows:

The Committee of Two appointed by the House will proceed to the bar of the Senate and inform that body that the House of Representatives have impeached ANDREW JOHNSON for the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors, which they are prepared to maintain by proof. The Committee will then retire, and the Senate will notify the House that they are prepared to receive any further communication on the subject. After receiving such message, the Committee of Seven appointed by the House will prepare the charges and specifications in form and present them to the Senate. The trial will then commence.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The reception at the Executive Mansion tonight was largely attended, more so than on any similar occasion during the season, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather. The President did not seem to be disturbed by to-day's action of the House of Representatives, but received many of his friends in his usual manner. Among the visitors were Attorney-General STANBERY, Secretaries SEWARD and McCULLOCH, and Postmaster-General RANDALL.

IMPEACHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

The Feeling at Albany in Regard to Impeachment—The President's Removal Demanded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 24.

The impeachment question is the all-absorbing topic here. There is nothing else talked of or apparently thought of. The division is almost strictly party. Radical and Conservative Republicans appear to have found a common platform upon which to stand, and to a man are in favor of a quick and short decisive trial and conviction of the President.

The Democrats, with equal unanimity, are in favor of a quick trial and determination of the matter. They don't appear to have much sympathy for the President, but rather express the desire that the Senate shall make a verdict which will disqualify the President and take him off their hands.

Democratic Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 24.

A meeting of the Democrats of the Fourth Ward was held yesterday, at which 117 persons were present. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as an usurping Congress calls itself the people, when in fact the Congress is not the people, but the servants of people, we, citizens of Philadelphia, who value the Constitution above all party and party tactics, do solemnly resolve that ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, standing as he does for the Constitution and the rights of the people under it, is the true exponent of the feelings of the people, and that we will, if necessary, shoulder our muskets to sustain, not ANDREW JOHNSON alone, but the Constitution which he supports with a vigor and truthfulness that challenge our admiration and respect.

Second—That this is a white man's Government that must be sustained at all hazards.

Another resolution proposed that the meeting adjourn to meet at the railroad depot under arms and proceed to Washington, but before the vote was taken on it the meeting broke up in some confusion.

The New-Jersey Legislature Indorses the President.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Feb. 24.

Both Houses passed a resolution this evening, in substance as follows,

Resolved, That the President of the United States, in his struggle against the encroachments of a Radical majority in Congress, has our hearty sympathy; and we hereby request the Joint Committee on Federal Relations to prepare suitable resolutions, to be submitted at the earliest moment, to both Houses of this Legislature, expressive of our feelings in regard to the exigency of public affairs.

The resolutions were adopted by a party majority.

Rejoicing in Pennsylvania.

READING, Penn., Monday, Feb. 24.

The news of the prompt action of the House in the impeachment movement was received here with grert rejoicing. One hundred guns were fired in the Square in honor of the event.

Troops Offered to Preserve the Peace in Washington.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 24.

Lieut.-Col. EASTMAN has tendered to Adjutant-General MARVIN the services of the Twenty-first Regiment, of this district, to preserve the peace at Washington. He says the regiment can be ready in twenty-four hours' notice.

The Vote on Impeachment—Salute in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 24.

The Union League of the Nineteenth Ward, in this city, fired a salute of 50 guns this evening in honor of the passage of the impeachment resolution.

A Meeting to be Held in Chicago To-Night.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 24.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held at Tremont Hall to-day to make arrangements for a mass meeting of the citizens to be held to-morrow night to give an expression of the public sentiment in regard to the pending impeachment of the President.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

The Chaplain this morning prayed that God would prepare Senators and Representatives for the difficult duties now devolving upon them, and that the people should be guided so as to respect the law.

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WILSON presented several petitions for the removal of political disabilities.

Several remonstrances were presented against the bill in regard to commutations of the pay of army officers.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of citizens of Ohio, praying for the exercise of economy in the administration of the Government, and a revision of the revenue tariff. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CATTELL presented the petition of citizens of New-Jersey, praying for a change in the warehousing system. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. JOHNSON presented resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to provide in part for the execution of section four of article four of the Constitution. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to renew the Charter of the City of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Also, a bill concerning the liability of shipowners, maritime liens, salvage and jurisdiction of admiralty. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of State to furnish the Government of Great Britain copies of the narrative of the exploring expedition. It was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of a meeting of citizens of Alabama, held Feb. 14, praying the immediate admission of Senators and Representatives from Alabama. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COLE introduced a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury what amount of distilled spirits has been shipped to California from Atlantic ports during the year 1867; also the amount bonded in San Francisco during that year, which was adopted.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE PRESIDENT.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate took up the bill to regulate the presentation of bills to the President and the return thereof.

The bill provides that the ten days within which the President must return a bill with objections to prevent its becoming a law, be construed "the ten days succeeding the presentation, and any adjournment preventing a return by him is held to be a final adjournment, and he is directed after the adjournment to transmit to the officers of the House or Senate.

Mr. DRAKE suggested that the bill was defective in allowing some person outside of Congress to visit the Secretary of State—to ascertain and declare when a bill has become a law.

The question was discussed by Messrs. EDMUNDS, BUCKALEW and HENDRICKS.

Mr. DAVIS suggested that as the bill was important, it should be laid over for further examination.

Mr. EDMUNDS assured the Senate that there was nothing frightful or revolutionary in it.

Mr. DAVIS did not accept the Senator's opinion, as he did not think him just now the best judge of what was revolutionary.

Mr. EDMUNDS reminded the Senator that he had been listening to several of his speeches lately. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS feared he had not profited by that listening. He believed that a bill should, by the Constitution, be returned to the House, not the officer of the House, and this bill was therefore an innovation on the Constitution.

After further debate Mr. DOOLITTLE asked that the bill be laid aside to take up the pending bill additional to the Reconstruction acts for the purpose of allowing him to address the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the suggestion, and hoped a provision would be inserted to make the bill retroactive. So as to all bills already passed at this session, including, for example, the bill to secure equal rights in the District of Columbia.

Mr. EDMUNDS considered that the bill mentioned had already become a law, and opposed laying aside the bill.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

At 1:30 o'clock P. M., Col. MOORE presented several messages in writing from the President, and announced that the joint resolution passed on the 11th of February, authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel to defend certain Generals engaged in the execution of the Reconstruction laws had become a law, not having been returned within the time fixed by law.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, postponed all other orders, and took up the bill indicated by him. The question was on a motion to refer it to the Judiciary Committee with certain instructions.

Mr. DOOLITTLE spoke in opposition to the bill.

At the close of Mr. DOOLITTLE's remarks the further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow, and at 3:40 o'clock, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE IMPEACHMENT DEBATE.

The House reassembled at 10 o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the impeachment resolution, the interval between this hour and noon being technically regarded as belonging to the session of Saturday. The desks of members were very sparsely occupied at the opening of the proceedings, but every seat in the galleries, save some in the diplomatic galleries, was filled.

SPEECH OF MR. ASHLEY.

The debate was opened by Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, who declared that he approached the great question at issue in anything but the spirit of a partisan. He expressed his regret that the House had not long since preferred articles of impeachment against Mr. JOHNSON, and he proposed to show, in the past administration of the President, acts, which, in his opinion, warranted impeachment. He felt sure that when this trial took place before the Senate, and evidence of other crimes was given, the verdict of the people would be that the act for which he was now to be impeached was the least of his crimes. This man (JOHNSON) had attempted to assume legislative and judicial, as well as executive functions. He had made an alliance with the late public enemy, appointed the worst rebels to office, returned to them their property, and was responsible for the massacres at Memphis and New-Orleans, and for the blood of all the Union men that had been murdered in the South. His purpose had been and would be to prevent reconstruction; to have the rebel States cast their electoral vote for himself or his nominee; to order the counting of the electoral votes of those States in the House of Representatives, and if not obeyed in that to precipitate a revolution on the country. The House was now brought face to face with a man who was recognized as an enemy of the Government, and as a strong ally and friend of the lost cause—a man whose public and private acts had been marked by violations of law. In this connection he read extracts from his (ASHLEY's) speech proposing impeachment in March last. Dare the House longer shrink from the exercise of its power in rescuing the Government from the usurper, and thus proclaiming that the Government was one of constitutional law, not of usurped powers? When, two months ago, the House voted down impeachment, he had encouraged loyal men to keep their hearts, and that the time would vindicate them. He did not now exult in that vindication; he had much rather that the acts of this accidental President would fall to the ground, or that he had so administered the Government as to bring it back to the paths of peace, union and prosperity. The impeachment of this man was necessary, if not for the safety of the nation, at least to teach a lesson to future Presidents, and to vindicate the matchless Constitution of the country. For these reasons he would give his vote for impeachment.

MR. COOK'S REMARKS.

Mr. COOK, being allowed one minute remaining unexpired from Mr. ASHLEY's time, declared that in voting for the resolution of impeachment he held that not only had the Tenure of Office law been violated by the President, but that if that law had not been in existence the President had exercised a power entirely unwarranted by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

MR. BOYER DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. BOYER addressed the House in opposition to the resolution, and contended that as to the charges alluded to by Mr. ASHLEY, and which had formed the basis of the former proposed action of the House for impeachment, the House was precluded by its action and could not revive those charges; so that the sole and single act on which Congress proposed to convulse the country was the removal of E. M. STANTON and the appointment *ad interim* of Gen. LORENZO THOMAS. He did not believe that the people were so much in love with E. M. STANTON, or so wedded to the reconstruction policy which kept for three years willing States out of the Union to sustain Congress in its revolutionary proceedings. He contended that even though the Tenure of Office law were constitutional there was no violation of it either in letter or in spirit in the removal of Mr. STANTON. If he had been appointed by Mr. JOHNSON the question would have presented a different aspect, but as it was, EDWIN M. STANTON had only himself been an *ad interim* Secretary of War; Mr. STANTON was the appointee of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and if the act had been in existence one month after the termination of Mr. LINCOLN's administration, his functions as Secretary of War would have ceased by the very terms of the act, and he had ever since continued in office, simply at the pleasure of the President. He defied any gentleman on the other side to point out any provision of the Tenure of Office law which had been violated by the President.

Mr. MYERS remarked that the President in rising above the Tenure-of-Office act, had violated the Constitution.

Mr. BOYER argued that the only material question was whether there was a vacancy in the office of Secretary of War. If there was, the President had a right either to let Mr. STANTON continue to discharge the functions of the office or to give him notice to quit, for he was merely, by the very terms of the Tenure of Office law, a tenant of sufferance. If any person had violated the law in this matter, it was EDWIN M. STANTON himself, who was holding on to the office after his term had expired.

MR. KELSEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. KELSEY addressed the House in support of the resolution, arguing as a question of law that the President should be impeached. He contended that ANDREW JOHNSON had no tenure of office as President of the United States. He was simply Vice-President, acting as President. Therefore he held that there was no force in the point made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. BOYER.) No ministerial officer, he held, had a right to challenge the constitutionality of any law unless it impaired his personal rights. In reference to the warning and menace contained in Mr. BROOKS' remarks on Saturday in case an attempt should be made to suspend the President pending impeachment, he claimed that when the impeachment was for an indictable act, then it was the same as a criminal proceeding, and the court having jurisdiction of the offence must necessarily have jurisdiction of the person of the criminal and have full control of his movements. The criminal, therefore, as a matter of course, had no power to perform his official functions. Suppose the President in time of war were impeached for treason, and should, pending impeachment, propose to deliver up to the enemy the Capital, the army, his judge and himself; what would prevent him from doing so as Commander-in-Chief, if the Impeachment Court had not the power to restrain him and the exercise of his functions? It was nonsense to say that a court could try a prisoner unless where it had jurisdiction of the person tried. Even suppose the trial of a President for treason should end in conviction! How is the judgment to be enforced if the criminal had control of the army and navy? It seemed, therefore, very plain, when an officer was impeached and summoned to appear before the Senate for trial, all his powers to perform official functions were suspended. He believed that a law governing the subject should be passed, but that even without a special act the construction of the law and the Constitution was as he had contended.

MR. CAKE IN FAVOR OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. CAKE, of Pennsylvania, supported the resolution of Impeachment. He had been recently among his constituents, and had found among them no apologist for ANDREW JOHNSON, and he believed that the public mind was ready for the event of his impeachment. To trifle longer with the question was to trifle with the just demands of the loyal men of the nation. Around EDWIN M. STANTON were gathering the sympathies of the people.

Mr. BEAMAN followed on the same side, yielding one minute to Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, who said for two long years the people in Congress, and out of Congress, had been keeping watch and ward at the portals of liberty, and that ANDREW JOHNSON, with a recklessness peculiar to himself, was rushing madly and furiously on his fate.

REMARKS OF MR. BLAINE.

Mr. BLAINE, having twenty minutes assigned to him, said that the House was about to act under the plain authority of the Constitution, and it was not therefore necessary for the gentleman on the other side to warn Congress to beware, for it was not proposing to do anything outside the provisions of the Constitution. He did not underestimate the importance of the occasion, but he did not apprehend that the people of the country would be at all convulsed by the movement, for they knew that Congress had the authority to do it, and that there was a necessity for the exercise of that authority. He submitted that there was no question of law involved in the matter at all. The President had openly and plainly violated the law, thrown down the gauntlet, and dared Congress to the issue. Congress must accept the challenge, and must meet the issue.

SPEECH OF MR. DRIGGS.

Mr. DRIGGS having two minutes yielded to him, said that if the whole Democratic Party, and every other party were clamoring at the doors of Congress, and seeking vengeance against every man who supported the impeachment resolution, he trusted there was not a member present who would not vote for it on conviction, and without regard to any threats.

MR. WASHBURNE DEMANDS IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, declared that he should vote for the resolution before the House. Acting with a majority of the Republican members of the House he had not hitherto favored impeachment against the President of the United States; not because he did not believe him morally guilty of impeachable offences; not because he did not execrate his administration, but because he felt that in the cause, as heretofore presented, there might be a doubt of his conviction. Rather than branch out on a doubtful experiment he had been disposed not to push impeachment, in the hope that the President, warned of the power of the House, and indebted to it for its forbearance, would so conduct himself as to avoid the necessity of resorting to the extreme remedy provided by the Constitution. But all such hopes had been disappointed. Every act of forbearance had been but a fresh invitation to further and more flagrant aggressions, until at last he had flung himself against the very bulwarks of the Constitution, defying the laws and overriding the coordinate branch of the Government. The time had now arrived when the people's representatives could no longer delay the vindication of the Constitution. To him the pathway of duty was plain. He scorned the threats which had been made upon this floor. He feared no appeal to the people, but courted such an appeal. Gentlemen had not read history, if they had not learned that in all contests between an Executive and the Commons, the representatives of the people had triumphed in the end. That great party which, with patriotism, courage, fidelity and heroism, had carried the country in triumph and glory through the war, would not now fail in its great mission. The party which overcame the undivided and compacted strength of all the rebels in arms, sustained and supported by the sympathy of two-fifths of all the voters in the States not in open rebellion, would not now be overcome by a band of mercenary camp-followers of a corrupt and treasonable Administration. The time had now come when the President should be promptly impeached for his last great crime committed against the Constitution. His longer continuance in office was a perpetual and enduring menace against the peace and prosperity of the country. The whole official career of the President had been marked by a wicked disregard of all the obligations of public duty, and by a degree of perfidy, treachery and turpitude unheard of in the history of the rulers of a free people. As mendacious as he was malignant, he had used his official position to hurl down and destroy the bravest, the noblest, the best in the land. His Administration has been a constant and prolonged warfare against all the material interests of the country. It had prostrated business, it had oppressed labor, destroyed States, impaired the public credit and sapped the public morals, surrounded by red-handed rebels, advised and counseled by the worst men that ever crawled, like filthy reptiles at the footstool of power, he has used all the vast authority of the Government to present a reunion of the States, the restoration of the harmony, peace and happiness of the country. The loyal men in the rebel States have been brought to a condition under his Administration, from the contemplation of which all men recoil with horror. Murder, rapine, incendiarism, robbery, and all the crimes stalk through the whole land, and every day he remains in office adds to the long list of victims of rebel vengeance, cruelty and hate. With such a President nearly all the departments of the Government had become demoralized and corrupt to an extent which could find no parallel in the history of any country, in any age. The Attorney-General, not satisfied with being the medium through which so many mail robbers, counterfeiters and public plunderers have been pardoned and turned loose upon the country, has, with ostentatious and boastful audacity, proclaimed that he will not vindicate the laws of Congress. Look at the Navy Department, with its profligacy, its extravagance, robberies and persecution of the honest and best naval officers of the country. The administration of the Treasury Department was characterized by the most appalling frauds, with countless millions of revenue stolen to go into the pockets of thieves, partisans and plunderers, or to make up a vast political fund to demoralize and corrupt the people. The Interior Department with the land jobbing and Indian contracts and corrupt extensions of patents; the Post-office Department arraigned before the House by a Committee of the House, and the State Department arraigned before the rulers of the earth for its failure to vindicate the rights of the nation and the citizens of the nation—confronted as we are this day by this state of things so threatening to the national existence, and so destructive to all that is held dear to posterity. Where is the patriotic man of any political organization who does not call upon Congress to sternly do its whole duty, and purge the Capital of the crimes which now defile the nation?

During the delivery of Mr. WASHBURNE's speech the hour of 12 o'clock arrived, when the session of Saturday terminated, and the regular legislative session of Monday commenced.

MR. WOODWARD OPPOSES THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. WOODWARD obtained the floor, refusing to yield a minute's time to Mr. WASHBURNE to conclude his remarks, because of the slanders uttered against the President, and proceeded to address the House against the impeachment resolution. He argued that the resolution of impeachment was a mistake, and that any impeachment of the President on the idea that Secretary STANTON was within the protection of the Tenure of Office bill, was what FOUCHE, the Chief of the old French Police, would have called worse than a crime—a blunder. Whatever executive power the Federal Government possessed was vested in the President, who was the sole trustee of the people in that regard. In the matter of appointment to office and the treaty-making functions a check was imposed upon the President, but even in those instances the power exercised was the President's. The concurrence of the Senate was only a regulation for the exercise of the power. It was a new advisory discretion, not an executive power. The separateness and completeness of this executive power in the hands of the President was a doctrine essential to the harmony of the system of government and to the responsibility of the President to the people. If Congress meddled with it Congress became a trespasser, and its act an impertinent nullity, and the President was not to be impeached for disregarding it. He quoted extracts from the debate in the First Congress upon the Executive Departments, and argued that that debate settled this question absolutely, and demonstrated the utter unconstitutionality of the act of March 2, 1867. He also argued that by the very items of that act itself Mr. STANTON did not come within its scope, and quoted Senator SHERMAN, and Messrs. SPALDING and BINGHAM as taking that same view of the law, when it was under consideration. Mr. JOHNSON was a man of the Republican Party's own choosing, and he verily believed that the President was trying to restore the Union to pacificate the country, and to administer his high office with a faithful regard to the obligations of the Constitution and the best interests of the people. He seemed to him to be a true friend to the whole of his country—a faithful public officer, and entitled to Cabinet advisers who were his friends and not his enemies. Congress had far better sustain such a man in his constitutional rights and address itself to the relief of the suffering country, than to waste its time and the people's money in the impeachment of a faithful public servant, on charges that are both false and foolish. At the risk of denunciation he (Mr. WOODWARD) denied the right of the Senate to try an impeachment. The House was not composed, as the Constitution required, of members "chosen by the people of the several States." Nor was the Senate composed of "two Senators from each State." In conclusion, he said: Mr. Speaker, so sure am I that the American people will respect this objection, that if I were the President's counselor, I would advise him, if you prefer articles of impeachment, to *demur* both to your jurisdiction and to that of the Senate, and to issue a proclamation that while he held himself impeachable for misdemeanors in office before the constitutional tribunals, he never would subject the office he holds in trust for the people to the irregular, unconstitutional, fragmentary bodies who propose to strip him of it. Such a proclamation, with the army and navy on hand to sustain it, would meet a popular response that would make an end of impeachment and the impeachers.

MR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, next obtained the floor and addressed the House in support of the impeachment resolution. He said:

MR. SPEAKER—The public peace is again disturbed by the President of the United States. He denies to the nation that repose which it so much needed. He will not obey the law, and by it he must be judged. I do not approach this case under the spur of hate or the heat of passion. Its presence I deplore, but its demands I will respect and obey. As a Representative it is my duty to see that the laws of the Republic are not defied by a criminal in office, if within the terms of the Constitution a remedy may be found. The presence of the criminal is a palpable fact, the remedy is plain and indispensable, and from the performance of the duty I will not shrink. An impeachment of the President of the United States is made inevitable by his own deliberate criminal conduct, as presented to us by the case which now commands our attention. We cannot escape this conclusion of the world, for the President would hedge us about with new acts of greater enormity if there be any logic in his course of procedure, which would at last compel us to take up the gage that he has now defiantly cast at our feet. Heretofore his challenges have not been, in my judgment, in due form of law, or stamped with the character of real crimes and misdemeanors, and therefore I have resisted a resort to the extreme remedy which the Constitution has placed in our hands. Perhaps I have been more cautious than most men would have been, but no regrets come to me on this account, for I still believe I did my duty. The considerations which weighed upon my mind, and moulded my conduct in the case with which the Committee on the Judiciary of this House was charged, are not to be found in the present cases. The logic in the former case is made plain, not to say perfect, by its sequence in the present one. The President was working to an end suspected by others known to himself. His then means were not known to the law as crimes or misdemeanors either by the common law or by statute, and are so pronounced. He mistook our judgment for cowardice, and worked on until he has presented to us as a sequence a high misdemeanor known to the laws and defined by statute. If we permit this to pass unchallenged by that high power with which the Constitution has clothed us, no man can measure the future troubles of this Republic. For one, I am not willing to wait for an ascertainment of the unknown quantities of future presidential crimes and misdemeanors. We have one before us, the elements and its quantities ascertained, and I am in favor of wiping it from the executive blackboard by an impeachment of the criminal who placed it there. Its presence is a source of regret to me, and it must be of mortification to the people of this Republic, but I will face it as they will meet it by asserting the insubordination of the President to the law of the land. He is not a maker of the law nor a judge thereof, and it is enough for him to know that the Constitution, which he is sworn to preserve, protect and to defend, says that "he shall take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed." What laws? Those which are passed in pursuance of the terms of that Constitution which he is sworn to preserve, protect and defend. And how are these laws to be passed? By the two Houses of Congress, with the approval of the President; or in such case as he does not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; and, if after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be considered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become law. What kind of a law? One which the President shall take care it be faithfully executed. The Constitution does not make him a judge of the law, but an executive thereof, and he is bound to execute that which the law-making power decrees to be the law of the land. Whatever may be his opinion of the law, as a mere individual member of the national family he is bound to yield to that higher duty which the Constitution imposes on him as an officer of the State. If his conscience forbid he may resign the trust, but he has no right to retain the power of a public office and subordinate that to the judgment of a mere individual member of the community or nation, which has clothed him with executive power for the enforcement of its laws. As a public officer no such plea can be properly entered in his behalf, for he is not only sworn to execute the law, but he also possesses the right of resignation. If his conscience will not permit him to execute a given law, he may resign his trust and leave to his successor the performance of a duty which his judgment as an individual will not surrender to his obligations as a public officer. A willingness to submit to the penalty subscribed for violation of a law may to some extent excuse disobedience on the part of a private citizen and at the same avail nothing for the public officer. The latter may at any time, by resignation, become a private citizen, but the former cannot become a public officer in this country except by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. If he accept the result of their suffrages, de merges his individuality into that of official creature, which binds itself by an oath as an executive officer to do that which as a mere individual he may not believe just, right or constitutional. Such an acceptance removes him from the sphere of the right of private judgment to the plane of the private officer, and binds him to observe the law, his judgment to the contrary notwithstanding. The Constitution invests the President with executive power in order that he may take care that the laws be faithfully executed. Every abuse of this power, whether it be by an improper exercise of it, or by neglect or refusal to exercise it, is a breach of official duty. But it is not every breach of official duty that can be charged as a crime or misdemeanor against the delinquent officer. Whatever doubt may have arisen in other cases of the criminal character of the official conduct involved in them, the one we are now considering presents no basis on which to rest a doubt. Deliberately, not to say defiantly, the President has violated a penal statute of the United States, and has thereby committed a high misdemeanor, which the law says shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court. (Act of March. 2, 1867, section 6.) All of the circumstances attendant upon this case show that the President's action was deliberate and willful. There is not a shade of excuse or palliation in the case as it is presented to us. Perversely he has rushed upon his own destruction. Obstinately he has forced upon us an issue in which we must join or prove ourselves unworthy representatives of a free people. We have not sought this issue, but have resorted to every legitimate means to avoid it. We have manifested no undue desire to exercise the impeaching power which is vested in this House exclusively by the expressed terms of the Constitution. Guided by a sincere desire to pass this cup from our lips, determined not to drink it if escape were not cut off by the presence of a palpable duty, we at last find ourselves compelled to take its very dregs. A decent respect for the Executive office, a patriotic effort to avoid a collision between two departments of the Government ever manifested by this House, seem to have been most strangely misunderstood by the President. Our refusal to abuse a power, or to resort to it even while a mere doubt as to our right to exercise it could be urged in opposition thereto, seem to have been construed by him with a license to trample on even the penal statutes of the nation. The result is before us. The President challenges the supremacy of the law and dishonors his constitutional obligation to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. Substantially he affirms that his oath of office may be qualified by the conclusion of his private judgment. He defiantly casts before the representatives of the people his gauge, and declares that he will decide what laws are constitutional, and that such only as stand the test of his judgment will he respect, enforce, or obey. This is his case. He has elected to have it on a penal statute. It is for us to traverse this case and put it to the country. Anything less than this would be a shameful abuse of high trust, and a criminal abandonment of duty. To my charge shall neither of these offences be placed.

Mr. Speaker, it has been urged in this debate that the President's sole object is to secure a judgment of the Courts as to the constitutionality of the "act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers." Such an intent will not justify the commission of a high crime or misdemeanor. Suppose the Courts should hold the act to be constitutional; would the fact that his intent was to have that question decided be a good plea to an indictment for a violation of its provisions? Who is so insane as to assert so preposterous a proposition? Whoever acts in the way and for the purpose suggested does it at his peril. The risk belongs to the President in this case, not to the law. This plea in his defence was not the result of inadvertence nor of mistaken judgment; but it was his first cool calculation and deliberate purpose. He committed a high misdemeanor in order to secure a judgment of the courts. Sir, we will gratify his desire by referring his case to the highest tribunal known to the Constitution of the Republic—the high Court of Impeachment. To that august tribunal we will present this case, and with it the law and the criminal. He shall have his day in court, and be brought there for his own good and that of his successors in office and that of the United States. Clothed with all the great powers of his high official station, he is as completely subordinate to the law of the Republic as the humblest of its citizens. The public welfare, the repose of the nation, the interests of our institutions, the safety of the Republic itself, require that all persons, official or otherwise, shall be solemnly taught that the law of this land is no respecter of persons; that the high and low, rich and poor, the public officer and the private citizen, are each and all alike amenable to its imperial demands, subject to its high commands, subordinate to its supreme authority. The majesty of the law must be asserted, though it strike from his exalted position the Chief Magistrate of the nation. We deplore the necessity, but we must obey the voice of the law. I speak not as a partisan but as a custodian of a trust, whose sacred character urges me to a strict observance of my duty. I will vote for the pending resolution, to the end that the law may be vindicated by the removal of an unworthy public servant from an official position which he has dishonored by his perverse disregard of duty and his unjust contempt of the supremacy of the law.

SPEECH OF MR. WOODBRIDGE.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE sustained the impeachment resolution. He declared his belief that in no other way than by impeachment could the majesty of the law and the future safety of the Republic be maintained. Within the last ten days the President had committed three acts in direct and positive violation of law, and under such circumstances and surroundings as to convince him that they were committed with an evil attempt. The first act was a formation of a new military department; the second was the removal of Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War, and the third was the appointment of Gen. THOMAS as Secretary of War, *ad interim*. It was a solemn duty that the House was called upon to perform. No man more than he regretted it. No personal friend of the President would have been better pleased than himself to have seen Mr. JOHNSON remain in the Executive chair until the end of his constitutional term of office. But the President had assumed a prerogative dangerous to the liberty of the people. The threats of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) did not intimidate them. Their constituents were looking to them and expecting every man would do his duty. The commercial centres might for a day be ruffled and the national securities abroad might be depressed, but a people ever jealous and watchful of their liberties would thank God that their representatives had courage enough to meet the emergency. If tumult and riot and bloodshed would follow, they would not be caused by the execution of law. He would assure the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) that if such would be the result, ten thousand swords would leap from their scabbards, a million bayonets glisten in the sunshine, brave heroes would fill up the ranks, the honor of the old flag would be maintained, peace and quiet be restored, and the nations of the earth would again learn

Continued on Eighth Page.

GEORGIA.

The Constitutional Convention—Are the Negroes or Are They Not Eligible to Office? That is the Question—The Money Question—Gen. Meade's Order—Reconstruction in Florida and Alabama—The National Democratic Party of Georgia, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Feb. 17, 1868.

"Are the negroes universally eligible to office, without any express declaration to that effect in the Constitution?" is the question which is now being asked on all hands and in all directions, particularly since the fruitless effort on the part of Mr. WADDELL to reconsider the action of the Convention striking out the tenth section of the Franchise report, which declared that all qualified electors, and none others, shall be eligible to office in Georgia.

The fact is, that the belief is becoming very general that the apparently conciliatory sacrifice of the majority in assenting to the striking out, was a dodge intended to deceive the white voters, who are in favor of reconstruction, but who will never consent to negro officeholding or negro juries, by making them believe that the failure to declare explicitly that the negroes shall be eligible, effectually excludes them from office; in other words, that under the Constitution as it now stands they cannot be elected to any office. The second section of the article on franchise declares that every male person born in the United States, naturalized, &c., twenty-one years of age and upward, shall be deemed an elector, and shall have all the rights of electors. It is urged that under this section every male negro shall have all the rights of electors, as well as every white man, and that there was really no necessity for the expunged tenth section.

If it be true that the right to hold office is necessarily included in "all the rights of electors," there was no need for the tenth section, and if this be so, the sacrifice to conciliation in striking it out was not as praiseworthy or as severe as was at one time supposed. I know that very eminent jurists have expressed the opinion that the tenth section was mere "surplusage," and that the negro has got everything in the second section. It was in this belief and to test the sincerity of the majority, who profess to desire to exclude the negro "quietly" from office, that the motion to reconsider was made, but being anticipated, and regarded as extra hazardous, it was voted down by 102 friends of compromise, who think it "unwise to borrow trouble." The nineteen who voted to reconsider are unconditional and uncompromising opponents of universal negro suffrage as well as office-holding, or rather eligibility to office. In the 102 are a number who profess to accept the suffrage as a necessary evil, but would die rather than assent to a single negro being ever legally capable of holding office, and who believe, or as their opponents of the Hancock Democracy say, affect to believe, that without the tenth section no negro can hold office in Georgia. These middle-men, between the extreme Radicals and the Hancock Democrats, number about twenty-six. The pressure "from home" and from their friends and acquaintances has forced them to assume a conservative ground. Their natural instincts, too, are conservative; but many of them want to be Senators, Governor, and fill other places of distinction, and are of opinion that to be *in medio* is to be *tutissimus*. These men now profess to believe that the only franchise conferred upon the Africo-American is the suffrage, because it is specifically conferred, and that as eligibility to office does not appear affirmatively in any part of the writing, it does not and cannot exist. This is the reasoning by which they defend among their white friends their votes against Mr. WADDELL's motion, which that gentleman announced as a prelude to the proposition that "white men only should hold office or sit on juries in Georgia."

Without assuming to express any opinion on the subject, I think that it is clearly desirable that the Constitution which is now being framed should leave no room for doubt or controversy on this subject. If any good is to result from it, the status of the negro must be unequivocally defined. If it is intended by the majority that he should have all the rights and privileges of the white man, that intention should be expressly declared and fixed. There should be no ambiguous phrases which may read one way to the white voters of Northern Georgia, and the exactly opposite way to the freedmen of the "black belt." Hypocrisy is always short-sighted policy. As it is, the negroes think they have been cheated out of their "rights," and the white men believe they have been tricked. The sooner the majority say what they mean the better for them and all parties concerned. Gen. MEADE's order, issued just before he went to Florida, but only published on Saturday evening, approving the ordinance of the Convention providing for the immediate levy of a tax of one tenth per cent. to pay their expenses, is universally condemned, except by those who are to profit by it. In the present almost destitute condition of the country, and at the present season, a visit from a tax-collector with power to seize and sell their property will be more than odious to the people. Gen MEADE has materially improved the ordinance, however, by refusing to allow the Convention to issue scrip to an unlimited extent. He authorizes the Governor and Treasurer to issue scrip, but only to the extent of $50,000.

The General has gone to Florida to disentangle the Convention snarl in that State, if such be possible, and prevent the majority and minority from imitating too closely the rival senates and head centres of the Fenians, both of whom assumed to direct the destinies of the "Irish Republic."

The Alabama difficulty will, it is thought by sanguine Radicals in that State whom I have seen recently, be satisfactorily adjusted by reopening the polls in certain counties where irregularities are alleged to have taken place. They do not hesitate to express their confidence that "the thing will be fixed up all right," when the result of these supplemental elections is made known. "With these elections," said one, "the control of the lists and the ballot boxes, and the right sort of men, we should deserve to be whipped if we could not fix it." The peculiar ethics of this gentleman once approved, I think his reasoning is irresistible. It may be therefore unnecessary for Mr. SHERMAN to press his last supplemental bill.

The Central Executive Committee of the Conservative Party of Georgia, have by solemn declaration affiliated with the National Democratic Conservative Party of the Union. The reason for this was the necessity to ally themselves with the Anti-Radical organization at the North, and be admitted to participation in the coming National Convention. The old Whigs believed that the rose of Democracy would by any other name smell as sweet, and thought long and deeply before they could bring themselves to the point of claiming membership in a congregation which they had for many years regarded as so damnably heterodox. The decision was, however, unanimous, and henceforward forever the Spartan band which sustained the hopeless aspirations of BELL and EVERETT, the devoted adherents of DOUGLAS, and the followers of BRECKENRIDGE are fused, merged and consolidated into the "National Democratic Party of Georgia." The vexed question of the basis of representation and of the districts of the State has been referred to a special committee as I anticipated. There is a strong probability that the matter will be adjusted as indicated in my last, and if so there will be little or no opposition or objection to the arrangement. STONE MOUNTAIN.

The Coming Election for Governor—The Senate, Congress, &c.—A Few of the Current Rumors—The Reconstruction Convention—The Report of the Judiciary Committee.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 20, 1868.

The prolonged and rather tiresome debates upon the various powers of future General Assemblies of Georgia, would be a severe trial of patience and good temper to one obliged to listen to these wordy illustrations of much ado about nothing, were it not for the delightful little office-seeking, wire-pulling and rope-fixing which are constantly going on all round one at every hour of the day and night. I have already given a hurried sketch of the prominent Republican candidates for the Executive office. Since I wrote I have heard it seriously stated that Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN will be a candidate, that Mr. BULLOCK will "get out of the way" for his Ex-Excellency, and that he who left the Executive chair in 1865 a rebel prisoner on his way to Washington in custody of a military guard, will certainly return to Milledgeville in 1868 as a loyal Governor, elected by Republican votes, purged of all his sins, and possessed of that odor of sanctity which Congressional absolution alone can impart. The Ex-Governor, I am told, stoutly declares that he is not and never intends to be a candidate for the office of Governor, or for any other office, and claims that his interference in political matters is dictated purely and wholly by a desire to serve his State and his country. Whenever he appears on the floor of the Convention, which he does almost daily, very much to the disgust and annoyance of Mr. DUNNING, or whenever he is seen at the hotels talking confidentially with members of the Convention, attention is brought to the supposed fact that "JOE BROWN is pipe-laying for Governor or Senator;" "trying to get TOM SAFFOLD to go for relief," or "lying low to fool BLODGETT and the Augusta clique." He is generally believed by the uninitiated to be the original instigator of the plan to strike out the now famous tenth section of the Franchise report, and those who are bitterly opposed to him and disapprove his conduct, assert that it was "one of his low-down dodges to recover his lost popularity." It is very certain that Mr. BROWN recommended strenuously the striking out the section, and expressed the opinion that its effect would be to leave the question of negro eligibility to office to the Legislature, which could confer or withhold the privilege at its pleasure. But whether his advice and opinion were "a low-down" or a high-up "dodge," or a dodge at all, I disclaim all knowledge or any purpose to express or insinuate an opinion.

The gubernatorial candidates are all of Mr. LOWNDES' opinion, that the office of Executive of Georgia is one "not to be sought and not to be declined." They are all "in the hands of their friends, and any little exertions they may make which look as if they were *a-kinder* seeking the office are in reality nothing but the evidence of a grateful disposition to help their friends, in whose hands they repose calmly. Each of these candidates is said to have a slate, on which are inscribed the names of a number of kindred spirits, who, in the event that he is the nominee, are "to run" for a number of subordinate places, concerning which the first part of LOWNDES' oft-quoted apothegm has clearly no practical application, for there are a great number of persons, to my knowledge, who are seeking them, though there is not one who has the slightest intention of refusing. I am sure that I have heard the names of fifty individuals who are positively promised the offices of Superintendent, Auditor and Treasurer of the State road if BULLOCK, FARROW, MILLER, AKERMAN, JOSHUA HILL or JOE BROWN should be elected Governor. The same is true of a number of other offices, which are not so lucrative, but are still desirable these hard times, so that it will be seen how lively and exciting the discussion must be where there are so many separate sets of wire-pullers, pipe-layers and rope-fixers.

Since the opinion was expressed in one of the daily papers of this place that the most desirable candidates for election to Congress would be members of the Convention, on the ground of their superior ability, experience and wisdom, it is astonishing to what an extent that opinion has been approved by the delegates, and how many have resolved to sacrifice themselves by "running," and, lest there might be any doubt, by authorizing the newspapers to announce that they are running with all their might and main. The immediate result of this is a large increase in the number of patriotic speeches, sage resolutions, pointed remarks, &c., which are made daily, with a view of being able, by a reference to the journal, to show their constituents that so much zeal and wisdom deserve promotion. The Congressional slate indicates C. H. HOPKINS as the candidate in the First Savannah District; Dr. J. E. BLOUNT, a gentleman fond of talking at the top of his voice and with much bodily exertion for hours at a time, in the Second District; Mr. L. STANFORD, a Conservative and a good speaker, in the Third District; since Mr. RICHARDSON's death, H. M. TURNER, colored, in the Fourth; Mr. BRYANT, without doubt, in the Fifth; Mr. SAFFOLD or Mr. CATCHINGS in the Sixth; Rev. Mr. CALDWELL in the Seventh, and Mr. DUNNING, Mr. MARKHAM and a number of others in the Eighth, (this district.) In the Ninth and Tenth Districts, which are composed of the northern and northeastern counties, the slate is still a blank. Various delegates are recommended daily, but as yet the right men have not been selected.

AARON ALPEORIA will certainly run against HOPKINS. He has so announced, and his alleged martyrdom will give him considerable advantage among the sea-coast negroes. Mr. BEDFORD will probably oppose Dr. BLOUNT. Mr. BEDFORD was a Confederate officer of some sort, lost a leg in the army, but now, as compared with him in all that constitutes a Radical, even Mr. ASHLEY appears Conservative. Dr. BLOUNT is occasionally very Radical and occasionally very Conservative, sometimes almost a "Hancock Democrat," and though he is announced in every conceivable way as a candidate, he will find it hard to defeat BEDFORD, whose popularity among the colored people in his district is unbounded. It is rumored that Mr. R. H. WHITELY, a gentleman of Hibernian extraction, (born in Ireland, I believe,) once a Major of Confederate sharpshooters, and now a delegate from Decatur County, who makes suggestions on every proposition before the Convention, will take the field against his former comrade, and the fiery Dr. TURNER will probably have an easy victory in the Fourth District. (Milledgville and Macon are in his district.) He is highly esteemed by the people of his color and race, and is undoubtedly the least incapable negro who is almost thoroughly black, to be found in the Convention. It would be base ingratitude if the colored voters of the Fifth District were to cast a single vote against Mr. BRYANT. He has ability of a certain order, speaks sensibly, though never eloquently, and has a good deal of shrewdness when he does not lose his temper at the independent gambols of some of his colleagues from Maine and Massachusetts. Mr. SAFFOLD's opposition of relief will probably prove fatal to his chances of election. Mr. CATCHINGS would, if necessary, have voted for repudiation till 1898, and boldly expresses the belief that the negro is infinitely the superior of white men in general, so that he starts with a record in which their is nothing to explain away. JACK BELL, colored, may run against both SAFFOLD and CATCHINGS, and if he does, if the strength of the vote which he received at his election as a delegate is any index of his popularity, he will prove a formidable opponent. Rev. Mr. CALDWELL is a Methodist clergyman, was a very ardent war preacher, but has found a "new idea," and has embraced it with pious zeal.

There is a slate, too, for the judicial bench. To give the names of the learned aspirants for the ermine would take up columns of the TIMES. Had Mr. AKERMAN been a "relief man," he would have occupied the front rank. He is a good lawyer, and a man of considerable ability. But his anti-relief crusade has destroyed his chances.

There is also a small slate for United States Senators. The names are only faintly traced on it, but a close scrutiny will enable one to trace the letters J. E. BROWN, H. V. M. MILLER and J. R. PARROTT. There are a number of other names, but they are not decipherable.

The little arrangements necessarily incident to these aspirations afford much mental and bodily employment to all concerned, and while the Convention proceedings lack general interest beyond the limits of the State, are of more interest than anything else now stirring in this city.

Internal improvements got another long airing yesterday in the Convention. Their vital importance to every sort and condition of men in Georgia; their deadly danger to every Georgian, be he poor or rich; their virtues and their vices, were exposed at length by a number of gentlemen *apropos* to that part of the Legislative report which defines the powers of the General Assembly. An attempt to prohibit the passage of any usury law by the Legislature was defeated on a close vote after considerable discussion.

The debate on the report of the Judiciary Committee, which is very lengthy, will last for some days. The chief point will be the comparative merits of the elective or appointing system in selecting judges. The report recommends appointment almost exclusively. The Radicals favor election by the people. The proposed selection of none but "intelligent and upright citizens as jurors," will give rise to many speeches, and I fancy will be modified extensively as far too conservative and, as Mr. ASHBURNE says, "*Antie*-republican. STONE MOUNTAIN.

CONCERNING NAMES.—The records of the United States Court in this city for a number of years show that of the names of persons engaged in litigation in those courts a larger number commence with S than with any other letter of the alphabet. Second on the list stands the letter N. Taking the city directory as a guide for the comparative number of names commencing with each letter of the alphabet, we find S among the largest, but no larger than B or W. The singular fact is that N is the smallest next to Q. Why the N's should be more litigous in proportion to their numbers we leave some one else to explain.—*Detroit Post. Feb. 21.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Change in Political Feeling—The Penitentiary—Freedmen's School—The Garrison—Incendiarism—Spring—Rebuilding of Columbia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1868.

During the past six weeks—since my last—there have been influences at work in the political world that have produced results more important than apparent. The excessively bad odor in which the Constitutional Convention of this State stands has had its reactionary tendency—has roused a degree of vitality in the whites of the State that did not seem possible at the beginning of the year—has awakened through very disgust an interest in public affairs. In addition to this, Ex-Gov. PERRY has written a letter to the people of the State, calling upon them to throw off their apathy and stretch forth a hand to help save the Commonwealth from utter ruin. He calls upon the friends of constitutional liberty to organize with the Democratic Party of the North, in order to do whatever may be done to arrest the madness of negro agrarianism, urged on and kept alive by the unconstitutional and inconsistent legislation of the National Congress. In the present distracted counsels of our people, the voice of Gov. PERRY is heard with attention, and his advice has an opportuneness just now—just now, when the Radical Party has lost the last remnant of respect it ever inspired, (always small,) by the unprincipled course adopted by some extremists in Congress—just now, when, in the absence of an organized Conservative Party, our people see no alternative but to be ruined by Radicalism or embrace Democracy—just now, too, when the people in many sections of the State have been addressed by the editor of the *Metropolitan Record*, who is stumping the South in the interests of his party and his paper—just now, when the Charleston *Mercury*, whose merciless railery of the negro Convention has made it vastly popular with our race, is urging organized opposition to the organized system of negro tyranny by which it (our race) is being crushed in the South. This concurrence of circumstances is operating with telling effect upon the minds of our people, and that effect is in the direction of the Democratic Party. It is a reasonable belief that, if the new Constitution be fairly submitted to the vote of the State, it will be rejected in the same way that Alabama has done. The hearts of our people—of the whole Southern people, I mean—would rejoice to see every one of these new Constitutions rejected in this same way. This desire does not arise in the smallest degree from a hatred of the Union; because, among the possibilities now before us, Union is the most desirable—desirable as soon as possible—and we are willing to accept any course that leads speedily to Union, provided the conditions are not destructive of all the material interests of the country. Here the negro, into whose hands virtually the present scheme puts all the power, is known to be incapable of government, either of himself or of others. He is known to be lacking in two important points—intelligence and honesty. The negro is now trying and hoping to overreach the very emmissary of extreme radicalism, who is working and voting him like a puppet. And, these emmissaries are not only Radicals, of interests antagonistic to the South, but they are the dregs of that party—tools employed to do the dirty work that their employers are ashamed to do themselves. If the honest sentiments of the Republican Party could be carried out with reference to the South, it would differ vastly from that which an infamous perversion of ultraism is forcing upon the South.

The weather is balmy and the premonitions of Spring are already appearing, such as the smoky air, the singing of birds, the increasing green upon the open pasture lands, and a softening of the temperature about midday whenever it is dry. All these things indicate that the reign of Winter is drawing to a close. Gardening has commenced and most early seeds have been planted. Yet we shall have a good many bleak days between this and All-fools' Day, especially when it rains.

The Penitentiary, which is in process of erection, cannot be built fast enough to take in all the convicts in the State. There are about 190 there now, mostly negroes, and several are retained in the district jails, because there is no room for more in the Penitentiary.

The school of the Freedmen's Bureau is in a prosperous condition, so far as numbers go. The patronage is between 300 and 400, I hear: but the number varies a good deal from time to time, depending upon caprice and upon the varying necessities of the parents of the children. Sometimes they need them at home, and so take them from school without any thought of the importance of regular attendance. There are eleven teachers, all white and all female. They whip a good deal.

The garrison here consists of six companies, mostly artillery; drilled, however, as infantry. Gen. BURTON is Commandant of the post. Major EZELLE commands the garrison. The people desire the garrison to remain here; and there can be no question of its restraining influence upon the lawless spirit of idle men, of which class there are many, principally but not exclusively negroes.

Incendiarism continues to prevail in most parts of the State. Men's barns and dwellings are set on fire, by disaffected negroes generally; and these burnings occur maybe four or five every week. In Darlington District there is hardly ever a week's issue of the village newspaper that does not contain a mention of one such fire; and I have seen four such mentions in one week. The same is true of several other districts, such as Sumter, Edgefield, Lancaster and Union.

It is now a day or two over three years since the burning of Columbia, and less than one-third of Main-street (where nine-tenths of the business and trade of the city had been carried on,) has been rebuilt. The rebuilding went on briskly for a year or so, but slacked off and has almost entirely ceased now. BOISE.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Parliamentary Proceedings—France and the Pope—Prince Humbert's Marriage—Art in Florence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1868.

In Parliament the past has been a somewhat quiet week. No subjects have been discussed which have awakened hostile passions, and no personal encounters, exposing human life to sacrifice, have taken place or been threatened. Measures of internal administration have engaged the attention of Deputies. What is a little singular, the considerably increased emigration of late from the northern provinces of the Kingdom has excited anxiety, and is receiving the attention of the Government. Hundreds and thousands of the peasant class in those more advanced and enterprising regions, imitating the example of the Germans, are leaving for North and South America. One would think that the authorities, believing it to be more easy to improve the condition of those left behind, would stimulate the movement, but on the contrary, the talk is of doing something to hinder it. Every community has its own notions of political economy, and Italy centuries ago determined not to be a colonizing nation. The great opportunity of introducing the Italian race and language into America was not taken advantage of, and it was left to Spain to plant new States and live in new traditions after the glory of the metropolis had departed.

One Deputy was bright enough to discover that these departing peasants, laboring in the virgin soil of a foreign country, could send back more wealth to Italy than they could ever create dragging out their lives in their native districts, overcrowded with population. Italy could well spare several millions of her children, and in time be the richer for it. The progeny of Italians in foreign countries would be the inventors of new means of communication and the creators of commerce with the parent country, as we have such an extraordinary example in the United States in its relations with Northern Europe. Italy has problems in political economy to solve touching the vital interests of the nation, and this, as to the employment of her overabundent population, is one of the principal.

The talk is raised about a dissolution of Parliament. But this time it is the Opposition which finds that this Legislature does not express the will of the country. Before the adjournment, in December, the Party of Action, confident of their power to break down the Ministry, were willing to let the present party-machinery act without any change in the gearing. The reorganized Cabinet sees its way clear to get along pretty well with what force it has, and is willing to let the Chamber jog. So we shall have to wait a little to see which party will shift its position next, or on which side there will be a change of mind. An address, with a great many names attached, has just been presented to the Chamber, praying the members not to forget their duty to the country, at this trying time, in their eagerness to promote the interests of party. If there was any life among the people, public meetings would be called to protest against the follies of inaction and of sterile talk. The spirit of the people needs to be aroused, and an expression given to public opinion in the sense of positive action.

Meanwhile the enemies of Italian unity are active. The true patriots of the country would do well to keep in mind that the French ruler has never given up his favorite idea of a confederation of Italian States. He has kept his word so far as the famous declaration, "Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic," is concerned. But he had no hand in adding Naples to the Italian Kingdom, and he never looked with favor upon GARIBALDI's work. A Northern and a Southern Kingdom, with the Pope in the middle, would suit French caprice and the clerical interest better than a consolidated realm under the control of a radical Parliament and a semi-heretical or excommunicated Sovereign. The public men of the country, who are slaves to a doctrine, whether of politics or ecclesiastical polity, should not be unmindful of the truth, that advantage will be taken of their dissensions to promote other ends than those they have in view.

PRINCE HUMBERT'S MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Prince HUMBERT is put down for the 26th of the coming April. The event, long waited for, is looked forward to with a certain satisfaction, on account of its political as well as social importance. The hereditary Prince is in his 24th year, and the future wife is something past sixteen. After looking about Europe, during the past Summer, the young man comes back to take a wife in his own country and in his own family. No one objects on account of that, but on the contrary people are pleased that the two boys find Italian wives good enough to be the mothers of future rulers of the country. The Princess ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Duke of Genoa, is cousin-german to the hereditary Prince, a very usual alliance in royal houses, although not quite so intimate as that of the Duke of Trapani, brother of the late King of Naples, who married his own niece. It is sufficiently amusing to hear the inquiry made, as soon as the engagement is announced, "Is she rich?" showing that people in such positions are influenced by mercenary as well as by political considerations.

NAPOLEON AND THE TEMPORAL POWER.

We hear continually from Rome of the work going on to strengthen it as a military position. The French are doing so much to help the Pope fortify that the belief is encouraged that he is before long to be left to take care of himself. Another portion of the French force is to be withdrawn; but whether for political reasons, or because the soldiers are badly accommodated, is not quite clear. It is not any more probable now than it was a month back, that the Emperor will abandon the Pontifical territory, unless he can be sure that no new invasion will be attempted. To be running too and fro across the Mediterranean, with his ships and soldiers, to do police duty, is neither economical, dignified nor politic for France. The leaders of the Roman revolution, as active as ever in their exile, tell me that they have no thought of relinquishing their purpose, and that their Chief is ready for another forward movement as soon as the road is open. It lies between the Italian Government and France to see that things go on according to rule.

ART IN FLORENCE.

The traveler who has not visited Florence for some years will find on returning that it has several new ornaments. The monument to DANTE in the square of Santa Croce is not yet finished, but the great group by FEDI has been for more than a year on its pedestal. The position reserved for it by good fortune, in the Loggia of Lanzi, is the best of all in that out-door gallery. It is conspicuous from nearly every point in the great square of the old palace, and among the works of art in that collection it is the object of most attention for a near inspection. FEDI has given about fifteen years of his life to the production of this group, and it is the work upon which his fame will rest. The Ratto di Polyxena has been much criticised, as all works of art will be, but in FEDI's group most of the defects have been discovered by other sculptors, who are perhaps a little jealous of the artist's fame. The subject is one which can never hope to win sympathy from our Western prejudices, and two works, even by such eminent geniuses as JOHN of Bologna, and FEDI, with the same lewd argument standing side by side, one would think too much even for the Italians. But no contrast could be greater than that these artists have exhibited in their separate works—one full of grace and sensuous beauty, and the other a model of classic severity, produced by academic rules.

FEDI and his principal work merit the attention which has been given them by the public; for the artist is placed by authority at the head of Florentine sculptors, and this labor of fifteen years is perhaps the most important art production of its class which this city has given to the world in this century. What Italian sculptors have done or are doing is a fruitful theme, and I shall return to it as soon as there is occasion.

It may be mentioned here that a group of three figures, called the "Return of Peace," upon which our gifted young sculptor CONNELLY has been for some time engaged, is nearly finished, and will before long be seen in New-York. It will be a new ornament for Mr. ASPINWALL's gallery. ANGELICO.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Case of Rev. Mr. Tyng.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Little as I am disposed to favor the introduction into the secular Press, or into any public Press, of matters of ecclesiastical difference, I feel that after your article on Saturday on "The Tyng Trial," I have a claim, as an old reader of your paper and as an old-fashioned Episcopalian, to be allowed to say one or two words to remove the erroneous impressions you seem to have received. During the progress of the trial I have noticed the evidence of sympathy with Mr. TYNG in the mind of your reporter. That, perhaps, may be natural enough in one who has not very much acquaintance with the facts and principles involved in the case. In your brief article several things are assumed which are wholly unfounded. I know enough of all the parties and facts in this case to know that so far from there being any desire to find occasion for an ecclesiastical prosecution against any member of the TYNG family, there was a decided wish to avoid it. Whatever may be the position of that family in the ranks of what you call the "liberal clergy," the Church at large feels no sort of interest in interfering with them, if they will only be good enough to keep within the well-known limits of the law and usages of their Church. It is just because one of them has set himself to break down the long-recognized laws and usages of that Church that, after long patience, he was at length formally complained of, and that complaint originated in another diocese.

From the earliest ages of the Christian Church she has made the protection of her ministers in the quiet, undisturbed exercise of their functions one of her first objects. And in accordance with that most reasonable principle the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country has enacted in her highest council laws forbidding one minister to intrude into the parish of another without his consent. The law expressly states that where there are two settled clergymen in a city or town, that city or town shall be regarded as under their jurisdiction, so far as may be necessary to protect them from intrusion. I think it is easy for any candid person to see that if Mr. TYNG, entertaining different views from those of the two clergymen in New-Brunswick, had wished to go into that town and excite party passions and create an influence adverse to those two clergymen, his going to the Methodist Meeting-house to preach, and conducting his services on different principles from theirs, would be just the opportunity he would like for effecting his object. I say nothing of his real motives; but I do say that the Church, in her wisdom, foresaw that danger, and in the canon referred to provided against it.

It any of Mr. TYNG's parishioners happened to be in New-Brunswick, and desired to hear him preach, a simple suggestion would have secured him an invitation from one or both of the clergy. But he chose to go and preach in another place, and to do it in spite of their protest. People's tastes will differ; but I think if there had been no written law at all, yet Christian, nay, gentlemanly courtesy should have prevented him from doing so indelicate a thing.

To say that this objection hinders the preaching of the Gospel—that this endeavor to secure order in the Church and respect for its laws originates only in a desire to persecute and break down a "liberal churchman"—that (according to Dr. TYNG's wild assertion) it is an attempt to strike the father through the son, is to say things so absurd and monstrous that only ignorance and prejudice can give ear to them.

And what if the law and usages of that Church have been sometimes broken with impunity, it does not follow that the law and usage are generally regarded as obsolete; they are not so regarded, and it is not intended that they shall be. Mr. TYNG did not err through inadvertence. He was kindly remonstrated with beforehand. But he chose to brave consequences. He must now abide them.

AN OLD-FASHIONED EPISCOPALIAN.

Rev. Edward Irving—Errors Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the trial of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Mr. NASH, one of the counsel for the prosecution, is reported to have said:

"There had been no more eloquent preacher in the Scotch Church than EDWARD IRVING, yet we were informed that he degenerated and aimed to preach in strange tongues, and at last died in the lunatic asylum; and such undoubtedly was the tendency of this system of evangelizing by means of preachers left without responsibility to anybody, and without church restraint."

Since the publication of Mrs. OLIPHANT's *Life of Edward Irving*, which was reviewed in all the leading journals of the day, there is no apology for statements so utterly at variance with the truth. Mr. IRVING never claimed to speak in "strange tongues," and he died, not in a lunatic asylum, but in the house of a friend, in Glasgow. Of his last hours Mrs. OLIPHANT says:

"Once in this wonderful monologue he was heard murmuring to himself sonorous syllables of some unknown tongue. Listening to those mysterious sounds, Dr. MARTIN (his father-in-law) found them to be the Hebrew measures of the 23d Psalm, 'The Lord is my shepherd,' with the latter verses of which the dying voice swelled as the watcher took up and echoed the wonderful strain, 'Though I walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death I will fear no evil.' * * * * The last thing like a sentence we could make out was, 'If I die—I die unto the Lord. Amen!'"

Nor was Mr. IRVING ever a lawless disorganizer, trampling upon the laws and breaking the restraints of the Church. During most of his ministry in London he was what may be called a High Church Presbyterian, and was most zealous in upholding the system of ecclesiastical order in which he had been educated, and to which he was most devotedly attached. And when he was deposed by the Presbytery of Annan for alleged heresy in respect to the human nature of Christ, he abstained from the fulfillment of ministerial functions until he had received ordination at the hands of one whom he believed to be an Apostle of the Lord. The remaining years of his life were as noble an example of obedience and submission to Divine ordinances as the history of the Church furnishes. His magnificent powers and great reputation were not made an excuse for setting aside ecclesiastical authority, but he submitted himself to the guidance of men inferior to himself in age and influence and intellectual endowments, because he believed them to have been called by God to a higher office than himself. And the religious body known as the "Catholic Apostolic Church," which grew out of the remarkable religious movement in which Mr. IRVING had a conspicuous part during the later years of his life, is distinguished among all ecclesiastical organizations for the perfection of its order and its spirit of obedience.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

WEATHERSFIELD, Conn. W. W. ANDREWS.

The President's Power.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your comments in the TIMES, of 23d inst., it seems to be implied that the removal of Mr. STANTON, and the appointment *ad interim* of Gen. THOMAS, may be a legitimate exercise of power by the President without discussing the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office law. Allow me to ask under what clause in the Constitution can the President, during the session of the Senate, remove an incumbent, and appoint a so-called *ad interim* successor, and thus at once, without any action by the Senate, invest this *ad interim* man with the office? Is it not the Commission alone that confers the functions of office on the appointee? And can the President during the session of the Senate grant a commission but by the advice and consent of that body? It seems to me that the claim of this *ad interim* power in the President, if admitted, places the whole appointing power in his hands. He may remove every head of a department at once; appointing successors *ad interim*, and if he does this, what is to be this *ad interim* limit as to time?

As I read the Constitution the President possesses this *ad interim* power only in cases where vacancies occur during the recess of the Senate, and he exercises it by "granting commissions" which expire with the succeeding session of Congress.

QUERIST.

Thoroughfares—Light Room.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to your correspondent G. M. W., who proposes to make Laurens-street 150 feet wide, I suggest that many streets of moderate width are better than wide streets covering equal space, because buildings will be better lighted if street room and light room be combined. The office buildings in Broadway would be better lighted if streets were opened parallel to Broadway, and two streets, each 75 feet wide, would serve better for lighting than one street of double that width. So it would be up town. An original architect, with a trace of the engineer in him, is wanted to plan the work now agitated.

J. K. FISHER.

CHARACTERISTIC OF THE FAMILY.—Gen. GRANT is not known by his "much speaking," nor is his brother ORVIL. The latter was in town yesterday, and while circulating about among his old friends, he met Col. A. C. HUBBELL, of Warren. The Colonel drew from his pocket a splendid knife, and presented it to Mr. GRANT, making a speech, which, for the sport of the thing, he spun out to considerable length. Mr. GRANT responded as follows: "Colonel, this is just what I wanted. Thank you."—*Galena (Ill.) Gazette, Feb. 20.*

The administrator of the estate of an engineer, who was recently killed in Indiana, brought a civil suit against three boys who had placed obstructions upon the track and caused the accident, and a verdict was rendered in his favor in the sum of $5,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to appoint CHARLES BAULCH Assistant City Librarian, with a salary of $1,000 per annum. The Mayor says that the Corporation Counsel is of opinion that the act of 1867 prohibiting any increase of the salaries of City officials and the creation of new offices is still in force, and consequently the resolution is invalid.

The message was laid over, and Board adjourned to Saturday next.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the chair.

Resolutions to pave Twenty-second-street, from Second to Tenth-avenue, and Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, with Nicolson pavement, and Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, with Stafford pavement, were laid over.

A resolution to offer a reward of $500 for the conviction of the murderers of PETER LEND, and a reward of $1,000 for the conviction of the murderer of LAVELLE, the car-conductor, were also laid over.

Mr. GILMORE offered a resolution requesting the Comptroller to supply the Board with a copy of the street-cleaning contract.

The resolution was adopted.

The following message from the Mayor was received and laid over:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1868.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, a resolution adopted by your Honorable Body Feb. 15, 1868, and concurred in by the Honorable the Board of Aldermen Feb. 18, 1868, directing the Clerk to prepare and compile the Manual of the Corporation of the City of New-York for the year 1868, and that fifteen thousand copies thereof be printed and appropriated for public distribution, as follows: Five hundred copies for the Mayor, four thousand five hundred copies for the Clerk of the Common Council, and five thousand copies each for the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen. I am in favor of the publication of a Corporation Manual containing, in convenient and compact form, such information as may be of real importance to all persons connected with the City Government, but I cannot approve the present resolution for the following reasons, viz.:

It authorizes the publication of an unusual, and, in my judgment, unnecessary number of copies, five thousand more than were ever before authorized. It places no limitation upon the amount of expenditure to be incurred. It makes no appropriation to meet it when incurred. It fixes no specific compensation to the Clerk for preparing and compiling it, and fails to provide, as it should do, that the printing and publication should be given to the lowest bidder upon fair and open competition. When a similar resolution was submitted to me for approval in 1866, providing for the publication of ten thousand copies for that year, I returned it with my objections. I showed, by reference to official figures, that the Manual for the preceding year had cost the City more than $53,000, (in addition to the Clerk's compensation,) or over $5 30 per volume, and that I had ascertained that upon a liberal estimate, if the work had been open to competition, responsible publishers would have been willing to have done it for $3 a volume, thus saving more than two-fifths of the whole expense. My objections were overruled, and the Manual for 1866 was published. No appropriation has yet been made to pay for it, and the publisher remains unpaid. I am unable to ascertain the exact amount of his charges, but as I am informed, they are not less than those charged and paid in 1865. It is, therefore, I think, fair to assume from the experience of the past, that if fifteen thousand copies of the Manual for 1868 are to be published, as proposed by the present resolution, the charges therefor will be not less than seventy-five thousand dollars, and probably considerably more than that. I respectfully submit that such an expenditure cannot be justified or defended; and I also call the attention of your Honorable Body to the fact that there is no appropriation out of which so large an amount can be paid. The Common Council, in the ordinance making the annual appropriation for 1868, which has been transmitted to the Legislature for approval, have asked for $100,000 for all their printing, including the Manual, a sum which, I need hardly say, is wholly inadequate, if more than $75,000 is to be taken for the Manual alone, and it is not at all likely that the Legislature will add to the appropriation. The proposed manner of publishing the Manual, therefore, is not just either to the City or the publisher. It compels the City to pay more than it should pay for the work, and it compels the publisher to charge more than he should charge because of the difficulties which stand in his way of receiving anything like prompt payment of his bills. In other words, he is compelled to charge in proportion to his delay and risk. I therefore respectfully submit that this resolution should be reconsidered, and that a new one should be adopted, authorizing the publication of a smaller number of copies, limiting the expense to a specific amount, directing the work to be given out to the lowest responsible bidder, making an appropriation to meet the expense, and asking the Legislature to make specific provision for it in the tax levy. Such a resolution would receive my prompt approval.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

The resolution to increase the salaries of all the *attachés* of the Common Council was called up. Mr. W. R. ROBERTS moved that it be placed on file. It was, however, laid over. The Board adjourned to Thursday next at 2 P. M.

The Street-Cleaning Commission.

A meeting of this Commission was held yesterday in the Mayor's office.

A resolution was adopted instructing the street-cleaning contractor to keep Broadway passable for vehicles, and to remove forthwith the blocks of ice and snow that now impede vehicles in passing through that thoroughfare, depositing the ice and snow, when removed, in such place as may be designated by the Board of Health.

The Commission then adjourned.

The Fire Department—The Investigation into its Affairs Concluded.

Yesterday the Legislative Committee on Cities resumed its investigation into the efficiency of the Fire Department at the Metropolitan Hotel. Commissioner ABBE, recalled, was the only witness examined. He testified that he did not recollect that Mr. Chapin, telegraph superintendent, reported Mr. Carlock, telegraph operator, as incompetent for the position; the Commissioners did not have a man to inspect the weighing of the feed; the officer in command of the engine-house receives the feed and signs for it; he could not tell if the full quantity was in it unless he weighed it; could not say if the caps could be got cheaper in stores than the figure at which they are now supplied; it would be natural for a man in a good suit of clothes to shirk the fire, smoke and water; the cost of a suit at present in use would not be less than $50; a fireman is expected to proceed at once to a fire on alarm; no time was given to change uniform; allowing men to change clothing might make them more efficient, but the time lost in the operation might give a fire a head that would take a half hour to get under; thought second-class engines the better; first-class engines are too heavy, and the only advantage they have is throwing four streams when they get water enough, which is only at the river side; a first-class engine costs $250 more than a second; there are seven first-class engines; the present Commissioners did not purchase any engines; thought the present number of forms did not protect against fraud if persons were inclined to defraud; thought there were none of the present employes of the Commissioners who had given bonds for faithful performance of duty; twelve men were necessary to the efficiency of a company; there was a difference of opinion in the Board, in 1867, respecting the appointment of men at $700 a year, hence vacancies were permitted to exist.

Gen. Shaler—On the part of the Board I object to that testimony—it is only Mr. Abbe's opinion.

Witness to Mr. Myers—Thought there had been a desire shown on the part of the Board to exercise economy; the expense of 1864 of the Volunteer Fire Department was $537,000; there were four engine houses built that year; the present pay-roll calls for $575,496 per annum.

After giving the foregoing testimony, Mr. ABBE appealed to the Committee to use their efforts to obtain an increase of salaries for the employes of the Department. He suggested the following scale: Chief Engineer, $5,000; Assistant Chief Engineer, $3,000; District Engineer, $2,000; Foremen, $1,500; Assistant Foreman, $1,300; Engineer, $1,250, and others $1,200.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

Board of Audit.

A meeting of this Board was held yesterday, Messrs. MARTINDALE, BONNY and STEWART, presiding.

The summing up in the case of ELIZA S. COX *vs.* The City of New-York, which was set down for yesterday, was postponed at the request of counsel till to-day.

The claim of CHARLES KRUGER for $333 for services as interpreter of the Seventh District Court was submitted. It appeared from the evidence that claimant was nominated as interpreter by the Justice of the Court on the 1st of January, 1865, but through an oversight, as was claimed, the nomination was not confirmed till June 1, 1865. Claimant asks for back pay for the time intervening between his nomination and confirmation. The proceedings of the Board of Supervisors showed that the claim had been before the Board, but was rejected—for what reason did not appear.

B. KISSERNBERGH presented a claim of $55 for balance due him on music furnished to the City by order of the Common Council for the 4th of July fireworks exhibition in 1865.

One or two other claims were submitted, but their consideration was postponed owing to imperfection in the evidence.

The Board adjourned till to-day at noon.

THE CONKLING HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—The Prisoner Committed.

The inquest in the case of the old man, HENRY CONKLING, who died from the effects of injuries alleged to have been received at the hands of one PETER CONNORS, while at work in a building on Wyckoff-street, near Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn, on Sept. 6 last, was continued yesterday afternoon before Coroner SMITH and a jury. On the day in question the deceased was at work in the building when CONNORS, who was under the influence of liquor, entered, in order to escape from a crowd of men and boys, who had been stoning him in the street. CONKLING ordered him to leave, but the prisoner refused to do so, and finally struck the old man on the head with an adze and knocked him down, inflicting injuries which resulted in death on the 7th inst.

The first witness examined yesterday was Officer CADMUS, formerly of the Fiftieth Precinct, who testified to having arrested the prisoner a short time after the affair. Witness also stated that he had been told by a boy who was in the building at the time of the occurrence, that CONNORS had assaulted deceased under the circumstances and in the manner above stated. From a further statement made by the Officer, it would appear that the unfortunate CONKLING did not make any complaint against the prisoner.

Dr. A. W. SHEPPARD, of No. 126 Willoughby-street, who made the *post mortem* examination of the body, gave the following interesting testimony, showing the result of his work:

Dr. A. W. Sheppard, of No. 126 Willoughby-street, testified: In connection with Dr. Wm. J. Gilfillen, I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Henry Conkling, at No. 97 Prospect-street, Feb. 9, 1868; found the body very much emaciated; left inferior extremity edematous and enlarged to double the size of right; about two inches above and one inch in front of right ear were two small openings in the scalp, from which pus still oozed; the bone beneath this spot was extensively fractured and the fragments depressed, the sharp point of one fragments being crowded inward against the brain more than one-half inch from its normal position; a probe passed through one of the openings in the scalp readily entered the cranial cavity, between the fractured pieces of skull, for a distance of about two inches before meeting with resistance; in removing the calvarium I was obliged to dissect off the membranes of the brain which were firmly adherent to that portion of the skull surrounding the fracture; removed from the calvarium this specimen of bone, which includes all the fractured portion; (bone exhibited to the jury,) all the fragments seem to have been well nourished; the *arachnoid* cavity and ventricles of the brain were filled with serum; in the anterior lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain was found a sac about two inches in length and one inch in width at its widest point, extending downward and inward from its external opening; this sac was lined throughout with a pyogenic membrane and filled with pus; the brain substance surrounding this was much softened for a distance of an inch from its walls; examined contents of thorax and abdomen; there was an inflammation of lower lobe of right lung, in stage of red hepatization; the lungs were otherwise healthy; the heart was normal—no other edematous deposit in valves or coats of aorta; liver somewhat fatty; other abdominal organs healthy; I am informed by the medical gentlemen, who attended deceased during a period of four and a half months, dating from about two weeks subsequent to the injury until death, that a constant discharge of pus occurred during that time from the wound in his head; this discharge continued so long, no dead bone being present, and so comparatively small a portion of the brain destroyed thereby, suggests the following method for its explanation: The violence applied to the skull or fractured pieces of bone, ruptured some of the meningeal or cerebral vessels, and a clot was formed. Subsequently by the usual process of nature, a membrane was formed around the clot and serum exuded, and instead of the new solution being then absorbed, granular degeneration took place, and the lining of the membrane continued a pus-making membrane as found at the examination after death. In my opinion the gradual emaciation, exhaustion and finally, the death of the deceased were caused by the protracted discharge of pus, and by defective innervation resulting from the lesions of the skull and its contents, death being hastened by the invasion of a portion of one lung with inflammation; the discovery of such severe lesions of the cranium and its contents, with a knowledge of the duration of their existence, occasioned repeated expressions of surprise from all at the unparalleled continuance of life.

The Coroner then read the *ante-mortem* examination of deceased made on the 1st of October, in which the deceased stated that he could not recognize the prisoner as the man who had assaulted him. All he knew was that the man was drunk at the time. He did not even know his name, except that he was called PETER CONNORS by some parties. Coroner SMITH stated that CONKLING was more or less delirious when he made these statements.

The jury rendered the following verdict:

"That HENRY CONKLING came to his death from injuries received at the hands of PETER CONNORS, in a building on Wyckoff-street, near Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn, on the 6th day of September, 1867, while endeavoring to eject the said CONNORS from the building, by falling on and striking his head on some blunt instrument when shoved down by said PETER CONNORS."

The prisoner was then committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Hell Gate and Its Pilots.

The advance of science in the service of commerce has made the Hell Gate pilotage a subject of considerable discussion in what may be called shipowning circles, and now it has been brought before the State Legislature by Mr. L. D. KIERNAN, Representative of the Eighteenth District and Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, whose action in the premises is based on the petition of a large number of shipowners, representing about one hundred and thirty thousand tons, according to custom-house measurement. The petition alluded sets forth that the owners and masters of sailing vessels navigating the waters of the East River and Long Island Sound feeling the hardships of the present Hell Gate Pilot law which forbids them to tow through Hell Gate without a pilot, and that their freight does not justify the double expense of a pilot and tug, they therefore pray the Legislature to so amend the Pilot laws that they may have the liberty to employ either a tug or pilot, or both or neither, as interest may demand. The petition is the result of a movement on the part of the recently organized "Mercantile Towing Association," of which Mr. L. BOYER is President; Mr. A. V. SUMNER, Vice-President; Mr. A. C. NICKERSON, Treasurer; and Mr. A. B. BERRY, Secretary.

Yesterday, the Legislative Committee on Commerce and Navigation, with a view of enlightening themselves on the subject, took a trip up the East River through Hell Gate, proceeding as far as Riker's Island, accompanied by officers and members of the Association named. The excursion was made on board the propeller *Fort Lee*, a substantial and snug little vessel. The Committee consisted of Messrs. KIERNAN, Chairman; McKiever, Burns, Van Brunt, Cameron and Trainor. The Mercantile Towing Association furnish some interesting facts on the subject. It appears that during each year, about 33,000 vessels pass through the narrow channel known as Hellgate, to and from this port. The most difficult and dangerous parts of the channel are found between Woolsey's or Lawrence's Point and the lower point of Blackwell's Island. The distance is about 3¼ miles. The straits on either side of Blackwell's Island are about one mile in length, and about 350 yards wide. In these waters the tide runs at a speed of about 8¼ miles an hour. Under these circumstances considerable skill and knowledge are necessary to take vessels through in safety. Sailing vessels, owing to the narrowness of the channel, are often compelled to remain several days at either end of the Straits referred to, awaiting a fair wind, very often at the expense of a great portion of perishable cargo (produce, for instance,) which they bear to or from New-York. This evil, it is urged by the Association cannot be overcome by the most skillful sailing master or pilot. Steam alone can secure to commerce that rapidity of transit which adds to the wealth of the Empire City and State.

At present the Hell Gate pilots take advantage of the present law, and compel vessels to take them on board or pay the pilotage, and if, for the purpose of saving their cargoes and getting to market in time, they engage the services of tow-boats, the masters of the latter are arrested and taken before magistrates in Queens County, and by them fined and imprisoned; one owner of tow-boats has a large number of indictments pending against him in Queens County at the present time, and it is understood that the District Attorney of that county persistently represents the Hell Gate pilots opposing the claims of steam at Albany, thus throwing Queens County forward in an attitude to assail the commercial interests of the metropolis.

It appears that the pilots are utterly helpless so far as propelling vessels are concerned when there is no wind, or in guiding them when there is a very high wind and strong tide, and that although steam-tugs would in three hours place such vessels at their docks in New-York, they have to remain sometimes for two or three days, because the pilots will not permit the tugs to relieve the masters of these vessels from embarrassment and delay. It appears also that there are but forty-five of these pilots who claim the exclusive right to help vessels through the Gate, while there are sometimes as many as three hundred vessels of various sizes waiting to get through.

Such is the condition of things under which the Mercantile Towing Association ask the Legislature to amend the laws affecting their business. It is proposed to amend the seventh section of the act now in existence, and to abolish the ninth section entirely. One thing more is set forth, which may be regarded as of some importance; it is as follows: The pilot of the tugboat licensed by the United States, and compelled by the laws of the United States to serve in Hell Gate Channel, as well as elsewhere, under a penalty of $300, is by the State law liable to imprisonment for misdemeanor if he pursues his ordinary avocation. The pilot charges $12 50 for guiding a sailing vessel of a certain burden, which can be towed for from $8 to $10 by the tug-boat which is regarded as the quickest and safest mode of navigating Hellgate. The commerce of New-York, and particularly that part of it which is by way of Hellgate, has increased to such an extent as to be far beyond the ability of the forty-five pilots there stationed, and claiming exclusive jurisdiction to aid in a proper manner.

Such are the statements made by the petitioners of the Legislature, on the basis of which they ask for such amendment of the Hellgate Pilot law as will leave Captains and owners of vessels free to employ a Hellgate pilot, or a steamtug, or both, or neither. The bill embracing the points sought to be covered will soon be brought up in the Legislature for action.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, President BERGEN in the chair.

The draft of a bill to be sent to the Legislature for enactment was presented, constituting the Street Commissioner and the Water Commissioners a Board of Commissioners to clean the streets of the city. In addition to power to clean, the bill is to give power to cause streets to be repaired, and to charge so much of the expense as they please on the property owners on the line of improvement, the remainder to be a charge on the city. Considerable discussion arose on the motion to approve the bill, and the Mayor and Comptroller were added to the proposed Board of Commissioners. The subject was then laid on the table for one week.

A petition from the engineers of the Fire Department was received, praying for an increase of $200 to their salary. It was referred to the Joint Committee on the Fire Department, and the same Committee was directed to report concerning the recommendations contained in the Mayor's message, that the money for the Fire Department should be equally appropriated among the fire companies, and paid them at certain intervals.

A communication was received from the Mayor in relation to the Fire Department, and a Special Committee reported in favor of urging the Representatives of Kings County in the Legislature to use all honorable means for securing an amendment to the Metropolitan Police Act, directing the appointment of two Commissioners from the City of Brooklyn for a term of not less than three years. The Committee state that the city ought to have a voice in the management of the Police, for whose support she pays over $600,000 annually. The Board then adjourned.

Large Fire in Brooklyn—Burning of Tenement-Houses—Poor Families Turned into the Street.

A large fire occurred in Brooklyn early yesterday morning, by which many poor families were made houseless. Women and children, it is said, barely escaped with their lives, and with nothing on but their night-clothes. Their condition was the more pitiful in consequence of the intense cold. After escaping from the fire, it was feared they would be frozen to death. It is estimated that ten poor families were suddenly turned from their humble houses, without having time to save their scanty furniture.

The fire originated at 2 A. M. in a frame tenement-house owned by GUSTAVUS A. SMITH, on Carroll-street. The flames, fanned by the high winds, spread with incredible rapidity, and the building was almost entirely consumed before the arrival of the firemen. Some of the occupants narrowly escaped being burned to death; nearly all lost their furniture and clothing. The loss on the building is estimated at $2,000. Insured in the Fireman's Trust Insurance Company for $1,200.

When the firemen arrived they found their efforts to extinguish the flames almost powerless, from the fact that it was impossible for them to get any water in the vicinity. The Ridgewood has not as yet been introduced in that section of the city, and all the cisterns were frozen solid. They were compelled to extend their hose for nearly half a mile in order to get a supply of water from hydrants on Fifth-avenue.

In the meantime the flames had made rapid progress, having commenced with a large three-story frame house occupied by a number of poor families and owned by Mr. JOHN HACKETT. This building, like the former, was consumed in a short time, and the occupants turned in the streets shivering with the cold. The loss on this is estimated at $3,000; said to be insured, but in what companies could not be ascertained.

The flames next communicated to a three-story and basement house, owned and occupied by Dennis Conlin as a fur factory. This was also consumed, together with most of its contents. Loss about $4,000; said to be fully insured.

An adjoining house, owned by JOHN CARR and occupied by four poor families also took fire and was destroyed. Loss $1,500; insured in the Equitable

Insurance Company, New-York, for $1,500. The loss on the furniture of the tenants of the buildings destroyed is estimated at $8,000. On this there was no insurance.

Probable Homicide in Hoboken.

About 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a desperate affray occurred between two butcher boys, named John Neagle and James Hayes, at a slaughter house on the Meadows at Hoboken, during which Hayes was stabbed in the side by his adversary, and is pronounced mortally wounded. After the stabbing Hayes ran to his home corner of Adams and Newark streets, and medical aid was called in. This morning Dr. Elder found that Hayes could not long service, and accordingly notified Coroner White, who immediately proceeded to take his deposition as follows:

James Hayes, being duly sworn, made the following as his dying statement: I live at the corner of Adams and Newark streets, Hoboken, and am a butcher; at about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 23d inst., I was at the slaughter house where I work; Morris Welsh, Cornelius Healy, Patrick O'Brien and John Neagle were in there with me; a boy named Thomas Lynch, from Hudson City, came in and asked me for a little offal; I told him I thought he could have some; John Neagle called me a sucker and other names, so I went over to him and we had some words, when he went and got a hickory stick and struck me on the arm with it; I struck him with a piece of wood; then he fired a steel at me, which struck me on the head; I ran after him and he struck me with a steel; I hit him with a piece of wood and he stabbed me with a knife, and I then ran away; the other men were keeping us away from each other; I am stabbed in my side, near the stomach; John Neagle lives in the same house with me, and we slept together; he is about 15 years of age, and I am about 18; we were working together when the quarrel commenced.

After taking the statement Coroner White made out a warrant for the arrest of Neagle, together with the other persons mentioned in the affidavit, which was placed in the hands of Officer Burke. The officer was unable to find Neagle, he having escaped immediately after having committed the deed. Morris Welsh, Cornelius Healy and Patrick O'Brien were arrested by Officer Burke, and, upon being taken before Coroner White, were held to bail in $500 for their appearance as witnesses.

Terrific Explosion in a Distillery.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the distillery of C. T. Copeland, No. 531 East 12th-st., was completely demolished by the explosion of whisky vapor. It appears that the cap of the still standing in the rear extension building blew out, and an immense body of vapor soon filled the building, and on reaching the fire beneath the furnace the entire mass was ignited, and a terrific explosion was the immediate result. The extension building covering the still was entirely destroyed, and the main building was considerably shattered, the front wall being thrown down, leaving the interior a mass of ruins. The engineer, James Shaw, and two other men employed in the distillery, were only slightly injured by the concussion, having their hair and whiskers singed by the flames. In rear of the distillery stood a two-story building, occupied by four families, which was also shattered by the explosion, though none of the inmates—not even a boy who leaped from an upper window—were hurt. The flames caused an alarm of fire. The firemen soon extinguished them. The damage to the machinery and stock is estimated at $5,000, and Mr. Copeland was insured for $3,000 in two New-Jersey companies, which of course are not liable. Yesterday was the first time the still had been put in operation. The cause of the explosion could not be determined. The loss on the buildings is about $5,000; owner as yet unknown.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

John Roberts is a professional engineer, and arrived in New-York a few days ago *en route* for Brazil, securing rooms at the Hammond Hotel, No. 284 Greenwich-street. He formed the acquaintance on Saturday of Thomas Reynolds, *alias* "The Judge," who, it is alleged, stated that he also was going to Brazil with some machinery, by this means disarming all suspicion on the part of Roberts. They took a walk together during the afternoon, and were met on the corner of Spring and Washington streets by a stranger who informed Reynolds that he had sent his baggage and his wife on board the steamer at Pier No. 43 North River, and added that he wanted Reynolds to pay him the $300 he owed him. Reynolds produced a bank check for $1,000, which the stranger couldn't cash. Roberts was then induced to loan Reynolds fifty sovereigns and a $20 gold piece until they reached the steamer, and of course soon missed both the sharpers. Through the exertions of the City Hall Police, Reynolds was arrested yesterday and arraigned before the magistrate, when he was fully identified and held for examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

AN UNFORTUNATE BURGLAR.

James H. Haber, No. 77 Wooster-street, narrates that at an early hour Sunday evening his tailor-shop at the above number was entered by means of a false key, and three coats and cloth valued at $660 were stolen. The burglars succeeded in leaving the scene of their exploit without being observed, but in Laurens-street happened to fall in the way of Officer Seton, of the Eighth Precinct, who, thinking the bundle they were carrying of suspicious appearance, essayed an examination, when one of the men dropped his load and ran away, but the officer succeeded in arresting the other, who proved to be Henry Bedford. The bundles were found to contain the property stolen from the tailor-shop, and Bedford being unable to give any better explanation than that the stuff had been given him by a man to carry, was committed, without bail, to answer the charge of burglary at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

One Hundred Guns.—A considerable crowd gathered in the City Hall Park at noon yesterday, attracted by the booming of the cannon fired there. From the conversation of those present it seemed that most of them supposed the firing had something to do with the political troubles in Washington, and that the salute was being fired in honor of either Stanton's or Johnson's having won the victory. The salute, however, was not in honor of either of these gentlemen, but of the fact that the Democratic National Committee had announced their intention of holding the National Convention in this City on the 4th of July next. The Convention will meet in the New Tammany Hall, provided that structure can be made ready in time, and every effort will be used to that end. The hall will be dedicated on the same day.

Rescued from Drowning.—On Sunday night Joseph Turner, of No. 45 Monroe-street, a boatman, was rescued from drowning in the East River, by the hands on board the Greenpoint ferryboat. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an exhausted condition and severely frozen in his extremities. Mr. Turner has since stated that two men came to him at Peck-Slip ferry, on Sunday afternoon, and asked him to row them out to a vessel coming up the river. While they were in the stream in a skiff, a large cake of ice struck the boat and capsized it. Turner clung to the boat. It is supposed that his two passengers were rescued by a tug passing the scene of the accident, though nothing positive is known as yet.

Death from Burns and Scalds.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Schirmer, at St. Luke's Hospital, on the body of Frederick W. Eberling, a native of the East Indies, 29 years of age. It appears that he was assistant engineer at the Gramercy Park House, and was, on the 12th inst., ordered to thaw an iron gas pipe by wrapping it in cloths soaked with hot water. Instead of doing so he poured some alcohol from a can over the pipe and set it on fire, when the can exploded, and Mr. Eberling's clothes caught fire. The unfortunate man endeavored to extinguish the flames by leaping into a bath tub, but turned on the hot water instead of cold, causing additional and fatal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Mr. Du Chaillu's Lectures.—Mr. Du Chaillu will give the second lecture of his course at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening. His subject is "A Journey to the Cannibal Country." On Friday evening Mr. Du Chaillu will lecture on "The Negro Tribes of Equatorial Africa." The first lecture, on "The Gorilla and its Habits," was read to an interested audience. The lectures of this week will be equally interesting.

Unsafe Tenement-houses.—The office of the Superintendent of Buildings was again crowded yesterday morning by tenement-house owners who have failed to comply with the law in relation to making tenement houses habitable. A large number of tenement-house owners have now been notified that they must comply with the law at once.

Temperance.—Capt. Charters, of Brooklyn, will address a public temperance meeting, to be held under the auspices of New-York Division No. 1, Sons of Temperance, at the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, near Varick-street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Injured by a Blast.—James Logan, laborer, residing in Sixty-first-street, was severely burned on the face and hands by the premature explosion of a blast yesterday in Forty-seventh-street, near Fifth-avenue. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Attempted Suicide in a Station-house.—Early yesterday morning the attention of Sergt. Beatty, who was in charge of the Forty-first Precinct Station-house, was called by cries of prisoners to a [illegible] named Thomas Bailey, who was locked in [illegible] and had endeavored to commit suicide. The Sergeant found Bailey with a jack-knife, with which he had cut his throat badly. The man was secured and a surgeon sent for who pronounced the wound not fatal. Bailey had been arrested the day before for intoxication, is a native of Long Island, has a wife and family, and gave as a reason for the attempt on his life despondency, from the position in which he was placed.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Smith held an inquest yesterday on the body of E. C. McGrath, M. D., who committed suicide by cutting his throat last Friday night. It was shown that the deceased had been intemperate in his habits of late, and that no other cause than this could be assigned for the suicide. The verdict was that the deceased came to his death by cutting his throat while laboring under aberration of mind.

Illicit Distillation.—Assistant Assessor Hubbell arrested John Aurnheimer, yesterday morning, on a charge of distilling liquor without paying the special license. The still which the accused was running was situated in Herkimer-street, near Ralph-avenue, and was seized by Assessor Hubbell. Aurnheimer is to be arraigned to-day before Commissioner Jones.

Mortality.—The number of deaths last week was 160—17 from scarlet fever.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IMPORTANT COLLISION CASE—STEAMER AND SAILING VESSEL.

David Kinney et al., vs. *The steamship Alhambra.*—Blatchford, J.—This is a libel filed to recover damages for a collision which took place between 2 and 3 o'clock A. M., on the 26th of June, 1865, about fifty miles to the northward of Cape Hatteras, between the steamship *Alhambra* and the schooner *Wonder*, by which the schooner was sunk and totally lost. The schooner was owned by Kinney and Smith. Smith was her master. He lost his life in the collision. The schooner was on a voyage from Neuvitas in Cuba, to Philadelphia, and had a crew of seven men, namely, her master and Kinney, who was on board as supercargo, and a mate, a cook, and three men before the mast. She also had two passengers. They were lost in the collision. The mate was so injured that he afterwards died. The mate and McLean, one of the seamen, were the only persons on deck on the schooner at the time of the collision, and for some time before, except two men who were asleep in the boat. The schooner had her proper green and red lights burning. The wind was fresh and about south by east. The schooner had eight sails set. The steamer was bound from New-York to Charleston.

The libel avers that the course of the schooner was north by east; that the mate, who was on the lookout on the schooner, saw the lights of a vessel several miles distant and directly ahead; that until the vessels approached each other it was uncertain to the schooner whether the vessel approaching her was a sailing vessel or a steamer; that when the steamer's lights were discovered ahead, the course of the schooner was changed, by porting her helm, from north by east to northeast by north; and that she steadily kept on that course until after it was discovered that the approaching vessel was a steamer, and until she had approached so near as to make a collision imminent, and until it was found that the steamer was steering a course which would carry her against the schooner, when the wheel of the schooner was put hard to port, and she swung around to east by north, when the steamer at full speed, and without slowing, stopping or backing, struck the schooner on her port side about amidships, and cut her in two and sunk her. The libel also avers that the lights of the schooner were made by the steamer nearly or quite ahead when the vessels were several miles apart, the course of the steamer being at the time south half west; that upon discovering the lights of the schooner, the course of the steamer was changed to south southeast, which brought the schooner more upon the starboard bow of the steamer; that the mate of the steamer supposed the schooner to be a steamer; that the steamer ran for several minutes on a south south east course, the schooner retaining her relative position to the steamer which was an indication that their lines were crossing; that the course of the steamer was then changed to the south, which brought the lights of the schooner dead ahead; that the steamer continued that course for a short time, when she found herself rapidly nearing the schooner and her wheel was put hard to starboard, which brought her directly across the schooner; that the order was immediately given to port the steamer's helm, but before her wheel had reached amidships she struck the schooner, the speed of the steamer not being diminished nor any signal given by her until after she had struck; that the collision was the fault of the steamer in not having a proper lookout, in not porting instead of starboarding her wheel when she made the schooner's lights ahead; in not keeping still further away after she had changed her course back to south and had made the schooner's lights ahead; in putting her wheel hard to starboard when she found herself approaching the schooner; in not blowing her whistle; in not slowing, stopping and backing, and in not avoiding the schooner; that the schooner had a good lookout, and good and sufficient lights; and that her course was proper in changing to the right when she made the steamer's lights ahead, and in keeping to the right until the collision.

The answer avers that the steamer had the proper lights set, and had a proper lookout; that at about ten minutes past two o'clock the lights of the schooner were seen from the steamer in proper time, about from one-half of a point to two points on the starboard bow of the steamer, showing a green light; that the helm of the steamer was starboarded and she was kept on a south-south-east course for ten or fifteen minutes, which brought the schooner about two and a half points on the starboard bow of the steamer, a green light only being in sight to the steamer all the time; that if the schooner had kept her course, as she should have done, the steamer would have cleared her by from three hundred to five hundred yards, but that the schooner, wrongfully, suddenly changed her course to cross the bows of the steamer, her green light passed out of sight and her red light came in view, so near as to show the schooner, when the steamer's helm was immediately put hard to port, and her engine was at once stopped and backed, but it was not then possible to avoid the schooner on the course she had thus suddenly taken; that the schooner had no proper lookout, and did not have the proper lights set, and did not pursue the course prescribed by the rules of navigation, in altering her course instead of holding her course and passing on the starboard side of the steamer; and that the collision was wholly caused by the violation by the schooner of such rules and law, and by her altering her course and crossing the bows of the steamer.

It is clear, on the testimony, that each of the vessels had the proper lights set and burning from the time the lights of each were discovered on board of the other until the time of the collision, and that there was nothing but negligence or willful inattention that could prevent either of the vessels from reading correctly the language spoken by the lights of the other. The schooner knew, or was bound to know, that the other vessel was a steamer. The steamer knew, or was bound to know, that the other vessel was a sailing vessel. On this state of facts the rules of navigation are clearly prescribed by statute. Article 15, of the act of April 29, 1864, (13 U. S. Stat. at Large, 60,) provides as follows: "If two ships, one of which is a sailing-ship and the other a steamship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steamship shall keep out of the way of the sailing-ship." Article 18 provides, that where, by Article 15, the steamship is to keep out of the way, the sailing ship shall keep her course. The libel avers that the course of the schooner was north by east, when she made the lights of the steamer, the wind being south by east; that the schooner made the lights of the steamer directly ahead; that for some time after the discovery by the schooner of the lights, and until the vessels had approached one another, it was uncertain whether the vessel approaching the schooner was a sailing vessel or a steamer; that when the lights were discovered ahead by the schooner—that is, when the vessels were several miles apart, and while those on the schooner were uncertain as to whether the vessel approaching from directly ahead was a sailing vessel or a steamer, the schooner changed her course, by porting her helm, from north by east to northeast by north, a change of two points, and kept steadily on the latter course until after she discovered that the approaching vessel was a steamer, and was on a course that would run down the schooner, when the schooner's helm was put hard to port till she headed east by north, in which position she was struck on her port side. The only person now living who was on the deck of the schooner at the time, and saw anything of the collision, was McLean, who had the wheel, the mate being on the lookout. McLean has been examined as a witness for the libelant. He says that he was standing on the starboard side of the wheel when he first saw the approaching lights; that they were on the starboard bow, right ahead, his attention having been called to them by the mate; that the lights bore north by east from him; that about a minute after seeing the lights he, on an order from the mate, ported his wheel and brought the schooner up to the northeast point; that when that change had been made it caused the lights to bear a point and a half or two points on the port bow of the schooner; that he ran on the northeast course a minute or a minute and a half and then changed to a course northeast by north; that just at the moment of being struck he put his wheel hard to port, and that it was from twenty-five to thirty minutes from the time he first saw the lights until the time of the collision. The testimony of McLean is explicit that for full twenty minutes he kept the northeast by north course. Now, by law, it was clearly the duty of the schooner to keep her course, as against the approaching steamer, and it was the duty of the steamer to keep out of the way of the schooner. It was, therefore, bad navigation in the schooner to port her helm when she saw the lights right ahead, and change her course first to northeast and then to northeast by north, the approaching lights being those of a steamer. Especially was it wrong in the schooner to make this change of course when, as appears from the libel, she was uncertain whether the lights were those of a steamer or of a sailing vessel. I am not satisfied, however, that this fault in the navigation of the schooner makes her chargeable with the collision.

The steamer, made the schooner one and half to two points on her starboard bow, and, acting on the indications that the approaching vessel was a sailing vessel, did not port her helm, but starboarded it, in order to keep out of the way of the schooner. The change by the steamer was from a course south half west to south-southeast, a change of two and a half points toward the east. The change made in the course of the schooner on sighting the steamer, was a change of from two to three points towards the east. The speed of each vessel was about the same, say six to eight knots an hour, that of the schooner being perhaps a little the greater. Now, on this state of facts, each vessel making the other nearly ahead, but a little on the starboard bow, one heading south half west, and the other north by east, and each then changing to and running on a course about two and a half points further to the eastward, we should expect it to follow that from the former vessel the lights of the other vessel would, after the last change, take a bearing which would be preserved substantially unaltered during the running of the vessels on their several new courses. This result did follow. The testimony of Newbegin, the mate of the steamer, taken on the part of the claimants, shows that while the steamer was running on her south-south-east course, which course she continued for ten or twelve minutes, the schooner continued all the time to bear about two and a half points on his starboard bow; that he then changed to a south course, and ran on that for fifteen minutes, and that the schooner still continued to bear not more than from two and a half to two and three-quarters points on his starboard bow; that the united speed of the two vessels was from sixteen to eighteen knots an hour, and that he first made the schooner's lights when she was about seven miles off. In twenty-five minutes, the vessels, at a united speed of sixteen knots an hour, would approach six miles and two-thirds of a mile nearer to each other. This approach of the schooner, without the bearing of her lights being substantially altered, while the course of the steamer was first south southeast for ten minutes, and then south for fifteen minutes, ought to have been a clear indication to the steamer that the schooner was proceeding in such a direction as to involve a risk of collision. Under these circumstances it was the duty of the steamer to keep out of the way of the schooner. The schooner, after she took a northeast by north course, kept it up to the very jaws of the instant peril. Her change to a northeast by north course from a course north by east, did not contribute to the collision. It was wrong in the steamer to persist in starboarding her helm, and running on a course which, from the bearing of the schooner's lights, and the freshness of the wind, it ought to have been evident would soon bring the two vessels into peril of collision. The steamer ought to have ported her helm before she did. If she had done so she would have cleared the schooner, as the movement which the schooner made in the heat of danger, in putting her helm hard to port, favored the chance that the steamer would by porting clear the schooner. Such movement of the schooner did not, on the evidence, cause the collision, nor was it faulty. The steamer ought to have kept out of the way. The schooner kept her course, and there was no special circumstance making it necessary for the steamer to take and keep the course she did. Moreover, the steamer did not soon enough slacken her speed, or soon enough stop and reverse. If she had done so at an earlier moment, she would have gone under the stern of the schooner, and so she would if she had ported at an earlier moment.

There must be a decree holding the steamer liable for the collision and for the damages caused by it, in this suit and in the other six suits pending against the steamer, with a reference to ascertain and report the damages.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue for the libelants; Benedict & Benedict for the claimants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.—Feb. 24.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE DEVLIN CASE.

The United States vs. John Devlin.—This was the day fixed for the hearing of arguments for a new trial in the above case. It will be remembered that on the 3d of this month John Devlin was found guilty on an indictment charging him with having carried on the business of a wholesale dealer without having paid the special tax or licence, or having kept the necessary books required by law. The evidence in the case showed that large frauds had been committed on the Government, and that Devlin alone had defrauded to the amount of $600,000. The matter having come before the Court this day an application was made by prisoner's counsel for adjournment in consequence of the absence of Mr. Evarts, one of Mr. Devlin's counsel. Judge Benedict granted a postponement until Saturday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Feb. 24.

Before Barnard, P. J., and Ingraham and Sutherland, JJ.

THE LIABILITY OF EXPRESS COMPANIES—AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

James Belger vs. Wm. B. Dinsmore, President, &c., of Adams Express Company.—The plaintiff in this action sought to recover the sum of $467, the value of a trunk and contents entrusted to defendants for conveyance, and which were lost or destroyed before reaching their destination. On the trial at the Circuit it appeared there were six trunks and three boxes delivered to defendants by the plaintiff; only one trunk, however, was lost. When the plaintiff rested his case the defence introduced a receipt, having no stamp upon it, upon which was printed certain words, of which the following is the substance of all that is important: "Nor in any event shall the holder hereof demand anything beyond the sum of $50, at which sum the article forwarded is hereby valued, unless otherwise herein expressed, or unless specially agreed by them, and so specified in this receipt, and shall constitute the limit of the liability of the Adams Express Company."

When the receipt was introduced, plaintiff made two objections to it: first, that it was not stamped; and second, that there was no evidence that the contents were ever brought to the knowledge of the plaintiff, and hence that it was no contract as to him. The Judge at circuit overruled both objections, and decided in favor of defendants. A stamp was put on the receipt in court, however, and as to that objection the General Term say the case of De Barre et al. vs. The Hope Express Company is decisive. It was then held that a stamp is not required in such cases, that the exception in the act of 1865 includes such cases. On the second point the Court decides against the defendants. In brief it decides that Adams Express Company as common carriers may limit their liability by express contract But, in order to make an express contract, the Company must not only call the attention of the other contracting party to the terms made by them, but there must be an assent to those terms by that other party. The plaintiff in this case should have assented to the conditions in the receipt before it could become a contract. "The Judge below not only refused to submit to the jury the question whether there was any evidence of a contract between the parties, but expressly held that the contents of the receipt were a binding contract between the parties, and limited the defendant's liability to $50, for which sum a verdict was directed. For this error of the learned Judge there must be a new trial."

THE ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION.

A motion was made to-day before the Supreme Court, General Term, on the part of the respondents, for an order to show cause why the appeal taken from the decision of Judge Barnard suspending Mr. Daniel Drew, should not be heard. The motion was made by Mr. D. D. Field, one of the counsel for Mr. Drew.

Mr. Chas. A. Rapallo, who represents the Attorney-General of the State in these proceedings, stated that the whole movement on the part of Mr. Drew was solely for the purpose of delay. He said there was no doubt that if Mr. Drew came forward and promptly met the allegations of the petition by a positive denial upon oath, there would then be a removal of the suspension; or at least a modification of the order suspending him from his office as Treasurer, &c.

Mr. Field replied in substance that they would never answer the charges set forth in the petition, if it could be avoided by the prosecution of the appeal, and for this reason they insisted upon the hearing of the appeal at General Term, and that too at the earliest moment possible.

Mr. Fullerton, for the relator, said the respondents were ready for almost anything except to put in their answer to the petition. The application now made, said he, is a mere sham, the object being to relieve Mr. Drew from putting in a sworn answer to the charges made against him.

Mr. Field thought the law of the case was so doubtful that in a proceeding so important as this they ought to have a hearing before a full bench.

The Court refused to hear an extended argument, and after considerable informal discussion the Court adjourned to Friday next, at 11 A. M.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the following cases were disposed of.

THE O'BRIEN MURDER.

Wm. O'Brien was arraigned for trial upon the charge of murdering a fellow-laborer named Lawrence Mullen, on the 28th of last month. The parties worked together 'long shore, and had a quarrel on the evening of the 27th ult., about a trivial matter. The next morning they met on the corner of Broad and Beaver streets, when the prisoner revenged himself by plunging a knife into the body of his opponent. The wounded man was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he died soon afterward.

The accused, when arraigned in the Court of General Sessions recently, offered to plead guilty of murder in the first degree, but Recorder Hackett declined to accept the plea, and advised O'Brien to avail himself of the privilege of a jury-trial, at the same time appointing counsel to defend him. The case was then transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial. When arraigned yesterday the prisoner, through his counsel, offered a plea of "guilty of murder in the second degree," which was accepted by the Court, with the concurrence of Assistant District-Attorney Hutchins. O'Brien was remanded until Friday next, when he will receive his sentence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James Murphy, a young man, pleaded guilty of felonious assault upon Wm. Besson, of No. 20 Leonard-street. The complainant and the defendant had a fight at a ball in the Apollo Rooms, when the latter stabbed his opponent, injuring him severely. Murphy was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Antonio Wendler, formerly an employe at a Broadway theatre, was tried for stealing an overcoat and hat, worth together $46, from Mr. Giles White, of No. 27 West Thirty-first-street. The jury found a verdict against the prisoner, who was thereupon sentenced to serve for three years and three months in Sing Sing.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 24.

By Barnard, P. J., and Ingraham and Sutherland, JJ.

CASES ARGUED AT THE JANUARY TERM, 1868.

George G. Meacham *vs.* Robert L. Pell; judgment reversed, and case sent back to the referee and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Emerson *vs.* Booth et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

George Douglas *vs.* Robert N. Woodworth et al.; order reversed and order made on terms as stated in the opinion. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Otis N. Cutter *vs.* J. Lawrence; order modified as stated in the opinion.

James Belger *vs.* William B. Dinsmore, President, &c., of Adams Express Company; the verdict is set aside and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Albert L. Pritchard *vs.* The Bank of California, and James Fisk *vs.* the same; orders affirmed with costs.

Archibald M. Allerton et al. *vs.* W. C. Martin; order reversed with $10 costs. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

Charles P. Leggett *vs.* The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

Charles Luling *vs.* The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

E. Fuller *vs.* John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; order reversed with $10 costs. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

Marcus Brod *vs.* Hayman et al.; order affirmed with $10 costs. (Opinion by Barnard, J., Sutherland, J., dissenting.)

W. J. Lawton et al. *vs.* W. E. Kiel et al.; order affirmed without costs, provided the plaintiffs cause certificates to be annexed to affidavits in ten days. (Opinion by Ingraham, J., Sutherlend, J., dissenting.)

Bowen et al. *vs.* Nelson Chase, et al.; the appeal is dismissed, with leave to the defendants to renew the motion on the return of the commission, if oral testimony is deemed necessary. (Opinion by Sutherland, J.)

George L. French et al. *vs.* Wm. B. Dinsmore et al.; order affirmed with $10 costs.

Mendenhall *vs.* Klink; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

The Union Bank *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs. (Opinion by Barnard, P. J.)

In re The St. John Oil Company; appeal dismissed with $10 costs.

In re John W. Lewis to vacate assessment for paving West-street; order affirmed. (Opinion by Ingraham, J.)

Bolles, Receiver, &c., *vs.* Duff et al.; order modified so as to require Receiver Duff to give a bond in $100,000 with sureties. If not approved and filed within twenty days, the plaintiffs may move for another Receiver; costs to abide the event.

Edward Bennett et al. *vs.* The Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad Company et al.; order affirmed with costs. (Opinion by Ingraham, J.)

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company *vs.* The Harmony Fire Insurance Company; judgment affirmed with costs. (Opinion by Ingraham, J.)

Heard at November General Term, 1867, before Barnard, P. J., and Sutherland and J. F. Barnard, JJ.:

Valentine Fink *vs.* Simon Donan et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. (Opinion by Barnard, P. J.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 24.

By Judge Jones.

H. G. Chesebrough *vs.* Lewis Weber; complaint dismissed with costs.

Herman Dobreen *vs.* S. Laesser; motion denied with $10 costs.

V. A. Watkins *vs.* Metropolitan Insurance Co.; motion granted without costs.

Matthew Baird *vs.* Livingston Satterlee; motion for reference granted and referee appointed.

W. C. Gulpin *vs.* L. F. Harris; motion granted.

Adam Muir et al., *vs.* William West; motion granted without costs.

Charlemagne Tower *vs.* Peter Smith; motion granted.

Zimour West *vs.* Peter Courtier; proceedings dismissed.

Robert E. Dodge *vs.* Thomas Clyde, (No. 2;) motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 24.

By Judge Brady.

Cahill *vs.* Carey; motion denied, the undertaking for costs having been filed, and it appearing that the cause is on the calendar and the complaint sworn to; $10 costs to the defendant, however, to abide event.

Lackenmeyer *vs.* Dickell; motion denied with $10 costs, and defendant ordered to appear.

O'Connell *vs.* Pomeroy; motion denied, but without prejudice to renew on further facts.

Cressy *vs.* Elkins; motion granted, but without costs to either party.

Manhattan Gass and Manufacturing Company *vs.* Union Braiding Company; motion granted conditionally; (see opinion.)

Alloway *vs.* Maitland; motion granted and cause referred to Mr. Nash.

Department of Survey and Inspection of Buildings *vs.* Simpson; injunction granted.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Friday, 28th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.

Oyer and Terminer business—no civil calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
179—Monroe vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
499—Hale vs. Holladay.
134—Sharkey vs. Franklin.
140—Hurlbut vs. Wright et al.
608—Tysen et al. vs. Moore et al.
883—Gould vs. Lyddon et al.
108½—Matthews vs. Hobb.
90[illegible]—Monahan vs. Spotts, Adm.
258—Howard vs. Wright.
164—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
571—Derancey vs. Stevenson.

Nos.
713—Kirtland, Ass'ee., vs. Northrup et al.
856—Olvany vs. Corrigan et al.
738½—Matthews vs. Straw.
109—Barnard et al. vs. Campbell et al.
662—Chapman vs. Briggs.
1190—Ryan, Admx., vs. 3d-av. R. R. Co.
484—Curtis, Rec'r., &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1003—Williams, &c., vs. Livingston, &c.
1096—Jacobs vs. Duxbury, Surv'r., &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
164—Burt vs. Holman et al.
172—Campbell et al. vs. Baker.
181—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
182—Mahoney vs. Shea, &c.

Nos.
213—Ferris vs. Aspinwall et al.
248—Ford vs. Northrup.
252—Nicholson vs. Stenton.
264—Zabriskie vs. Zabriskie.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Equity Cases.

Same calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
305—Merz vs. Kaiser.
307—Hellman vs. Welles.
308—Houghton vs. Trimble.
310—Lewis vs. Vandervoort.
312—Coit vs. Mason.
314—Mayer vs. Richardson.
317—Ahrens vs. Brickenedel.
320—Croney vs. Sherwood.
323—Loder vs. Cutler.
324—Frink vs. Kelley.
325—McGinnis vs. Powell.
326—Ford vs. Carrington.
331—Speesman vs. Burns.
333—Heilman vs. Goldstein.
334—Harmett vs. Davis.
335—Lawrence vs. Davidson.

Nos.
339—Kohn vs. Hart.
340—Sands vs. Hawks.
342—Freithal vs. Hallan.
351—Dugnay vs. Debertee.
352—Taylor vs. Stein.
353—Collins vs. Hammond.
364—Carr vs. Cunningham.
368—Wood vs. Weldon Iron Works.
369—Meyer vs. Desendaf.
370—Pomeroy vs. Frischet.
371—[illegible] vs. Dernier.
376—Kniffen vs. N. Y. Mail Steamship Co.
377—Rawister vs. Donald.
380—Daniel vs. Clark.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Jacob Keifer—grand larceny.
The People vs. Theophilus Bancque—grand larceny.
The People vs. Patrick Welsh—petit larceny.
The People vs. Timothy Purcell—cruelty to animals.
The People vs. John Brown, Jas. McGibbon—burglary.
The People vs. Emma Johnston and Louisa Jourdan—forgery.
The People vs. Wm. French—robbery.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb 24, 1868.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111⅞
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111¾
12,000	do	111⅞
80,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	111⅛
2,000	do	111½
50,000	do	111¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C. '64	108⅜
17,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65....new	107¾
11,000	do	107⅛
12,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	108⅛
5,000	do	108⅛
30,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	105⅝
2,000	do	105¼
50,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s 2d series	107⅜
5,000	do......3d Ser	107⅜
10,000	do	107⅜
1,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	55
42,000	Missouri 6s	104
2,000	Virginia 6s..x-c	49
2,500	Vir. 6s, new	43
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. ex-c.	66
5,000	do	65⅛
45,000	Tenn. 6s. new	62
1,000	Ga. St. 6s	70½
18,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s. '83	93
7,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
2,000	Tol. & W. E. Bs.	72⅛
2,000	do	72
1,000	Grt. W. 2d M.	76¾
5,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Con. Bds	86
2,000	C.& N.W. 1st M.	87½
1,000	Lack. & West. 1st	97
15,000	G. W. 1st M. '68	100
9,000	Cl.&Pitts. 4th M.	76⅛
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104¼
3,000	M. C. 8s. O. Bs.	109
25	Fourth National	103⅛
20	Am. Ex. Bank	121
40	Bank S. of N. Y.	112
10	Ocean Bank	103
15	Cent. Nat. Bank	106¼
200	Cum. Coal Pr	35
100	West. U. Tel	33⅞
53	do	33¾
700	do......2d call	32⅞
100	Am. Coal	53
100	Mariposa Prf	11
50	do	10¾
100	do	10⅞
80	Pacific Mail	110⅛
300	do	110⅛
100	do	110⅛
100	do	110⅛
300	do....2d call	111
100	Atlantic Mail	98
100	do	98⅛
100	do......s30	98
10	Del. & Hud. Can	147
100	Adams Ex	74⅛
3	Amer. Ex	70

10	Mer. U. Ex	34¾
100	do......2d call	35⅛
25	do	35¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R...b60	129⅜
100	do.......b30	128⅞
20	do	128½
1400	do	128⅝
50	do	128⅝
100	do..2d call b30	129⅛
100	do......s30	128⅞
1600	Erie R	69⅛
400	do	69⅜
800	do	69½
200	do......2d call	69⅝
100	Erie R.. Pf	76
500	Bost. H. & E.	14
500	Reading R......s30	92⅞
300	do	93
600	do	92⅞
25	do	93¼
500	do	93⅛
500	do......b10	93⅛
200	do......2d call	92⅞
200	do	93
3000	do......b30	93
250	Mich. Cen. R	113⅛
100	do	113¼
400	M. S. & N. I. R	91⅛
200	do	91⅛
300	Ill. Cen. R	137⅛
200	do......2d call	137⅛
100	do	138
200	Clev. & Pitts R	95
10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	104
75	do	101
100	Chic. & N. W	59⅞
1000	Chic. & N. W. Pr	73
200	do......s30	73
200	do..2d call s30	72¾
200	do	72⅞
200	Clev. & Tol	108
200	do......s30	108
400	do	108⅛
100	do	108⅛
200	do	108⅜
200	Chic. & R. I	97⅛
600	do	97
100	do......s10	97
50	Mil. & St. P	51
10	do......2d call	50⅛
100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf	66⅛
200	Tol., W. & W. Pf	70
146	New-Jersey Cen. R	117
400	P., Ft. W. & C	100⅛
300	do	100¼
200	do......s30	100
300	do	100⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. R	30⅛
2000	do	30⅛
400	do......2d call	30⅛
360	H. & St. J. R	71⅛
17	do......2d call	69
100	H. & St. J. Pf	78⅛
24	do	78
300	Mar. & C. 2d Pf	11

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅜
1,500	do	111⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65......New	107⅛
21,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue	107⅞
10,000	U. S. 5s. '71, R.	120
1,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	105⅛
4,000	Tr. Not. 7 3-10s. 2d series	107⅛
50,000	Tenn. 6s. new	62
3,000	do	62⅛
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	66
5,000	N. Car 6s.....x-c	55
1,000	Virginia 6s. new	42½
50	Ocean Bank	103
73	Mech. Bank	121
100	Mar. Pf	10⅛
10	Pacific Mail	111
600	do	111⅛
200	do	111⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	98⅛
100	do	98⅛
40	Del. & Hud. Ca	146⅞
100	Cumberland Coal	34
10	Adams Ex. Co	74½
15	Am. Ex. Co	70⅛
5	U. S. Ex	73⅛
50	Mer. U. Ex	35
200	N. Y. Cen	128
100	do	127¾
100	do	127⅞
100	H. & St. J. Pf	78⅛

250	Erie R	68
800	do	67¾
1500	do	67⅞
100	Erie R. Pf	75⅛
300	do	75
100	Hudson R	143¼
100	do	143
1200	Reading R	92⅛
200	do	92⅛
5000	do......s60	91⅞
300	M. S. & N. I	91
600	do	90¾
100	Mich. Cen	113⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts	93⅛
500	Chic. & N. W. Pf	72⅛
400	Cleve. & Tol	107
1200	Chi. & R. I	96⅞
400	M. & St. P. R	50
500	Mil. & St. P. Pf	66
400	do	65½
100	Tol., W. & W......s30	45
1000	do......s60	45
400	P., F. W. & C.	99⅛
24	do	99⅛
93	do	99⅜
200	do	99⅞
50	Ohio & M. R	30
900	do	29⅛
200	do	29⅞
100	do......s30	29¾
10	Alt. & T. H. Pf	74
50	N. J. Cen. R	116¾
25	do	117
1200	Bos. Hart. & Erie	14⅛
100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr	28

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Amer. Ex	74⅛
200	Mer. Union Ex	35⅛
100	do	35⅛
200	Quicksilver	22
100	do	22¼
100	Pacific Mail	110⅛
800	do	110⅛
300	do......s60	110¼
200	do......c	110⅛
200	At. Mail	98
200	West. U. Tel......c	34⅛
800	N. Y. C. R.....ex-d	128⅛
300	do......c	128⅛
500	do......s60	128½
400	do	128⅜
200	do......b10	128⅛
1500	do	128⅝
200	do......s3	128⅞
200	Reading R	93
200	do	92⅞
400	do	93¼
200	do	93⅛
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	100⅛
200	do	100¼

800	Erie R	69
2200	do	69⅛
1100	do	69¼
2100	do	69⅛
2600	do......b3	69⅛
500	do	69⅛
500	do......b10	69⅜
800	do......c	69⅜
500	Harlem R. R......c	129
300	O. & Miss. R	30¾
200	do	30⅜
100	do......c	30⅜
100	Bos., Hartford & E.	14
800	Clev. & Pitts	94¾
400	do	94⅛
300	do	94⅛
200	Cl. & Tol	108⅛
1800	do	108
1200	C., R. I. & P.	97⅛
100	Chi. & N. W	60
200	Chic. & N. W. Pf	73¼
200	do......c	73⅛
400	do	73⅜
200	do	73

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex......c	35⅛
15	do	35½
200	Canton Co	59⅞
100	Pac. Mail	111⅜
200	do	111⅜
100	do......b3	111⅜
300	Cum. Coal	35
200	Atlantic Mail	98⅛
100	do	98⅜
100	do	98⅛
200	West. U. Tel	35⅛
100	do......b10	34
200	do	34
100	Mariposa Min. Co.	10¾
100	do	10
2900	Erie R	68⅛
1100	do......b3	68⅜
400	do......c	68⅛
200	do......b10	68⅞
500	do......b3	68⅛
900	do	68⅞
200	Erie Pref	75
500	Hud. R. R	144

200	N. Y. Cen......x-d	128¾
800	do	128⅛
100	do	128⅛
1200	Reading R	92⅜
500	do......s60	92⅛
200	Mil. & St. P.	51⅛
100	do	50⅛
600	P., F. W. & Ch	100
800	Ohio & Miss. R	30
100	do......c	29⅞
200	Mich. S. & N. I	91⅛
11	Ill. Cen	139
200	Clev. & Pitts	94⅝
400	do	94⅛
200	Clev. & Toledo	108
800	do	107¾
500	Chic., R. I. & P	96⅞
100	do......c	96⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	66⅛
500	Chic. & N. W. Pf	72¾
200	do	72⅞
100	do......c	72¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co......b10	59⅛
500	do	59⅛
100	do	59¼
100	Mer. U. Ex	35
100	Pacific Mail	111⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	98⅛
1100	N. Y. Cent....x-d	126¾
1500	Erie R	67⅛
100	Mariposa Pr	10
200	Reading R	92⅜
200	do......s60	92
200	M. & St. P	50⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	65½
100	do	65⅛
200	P., F. W. & C.	99⅛
600	do	99⅜
100	do......s10	99⅛
300	Ohio & Miss. R	29⅞
100	do	29¾
1200	M. So. & N. I. R	90
500	do	90⅛
200	do	90⅛
200	do......b3	90

100	Bost. Hart. & E.	14⅛
800	Clev. & Pitts	93¾
600	do	93⅛
200	do......b10	93¼
800	do	93
400	Clev. & Tol	106
200	do	105½
600	do	105
300	Chi. R. I. & P	96⅛
400	do	96⅜
800	do	96
200	do......b3	96⅛
200	do......s3	96
100	Chi. & N. W. R	58⅛
300	do	58⅛
1200	do	58
200	do	58¼
100	do......b10	58⅛
200	do......b3	53
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf	71⅞
100	do	71⅜
200	do	71⅛
500	do	71⅛

Monday, Feb. 24—P. M.

The political excitement to-day was scarcely equal, in its effects upon the Gold Room and Stock Exchange, as the signs on Saturday seemed to foreshadow. The interregnum of the Holiday of the 22d, and of Sunday, seemed to have quieted the public mind, and although several new "sensationals" were telegraphed from Washington early in the day, the extreme sales in the Gold Room were not maintained. The reaction was from 243⅞@144 ⅌ cent. to 142½@142⅝ ⅌ cent. The heavy buyers up town on Friday night and Saturday, after the adjournment of the Room over the Holiday, had to pay 6 ⅌ cent. interest for Money to carry over part of their balances to-day. This fact and a decline in Exchange, with large purchases of United States 5-20s of 1862 for transmission to Europe, very materially qualified the Washington news, and caused the Gold Room to close flat at 4 o'clock at 142⅝@142½ ⅌ cent.

The Foreign Exchanges were ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. lower than at the close of last week. On London, 60-day Standard Bills were 109⅝@109⅞, and Short Sight 110¼@110⅜ ⅌ cent. A large amount was drawn short sight against United States 5-20s.

There was some increase in the demand for Money from the Brokers. The rate on Gold was 6 ⅌ cent., on the Public Funds 5 ⅌ cent., and on Railway Collateral 6 ⅌ cent. The outstanding loans at lower rates were only partially disturbed. The great dealers in the Public Funds continue to be favored on a good many of their outstanding loans at 4 ⅌ cent. The large Banks holding balances for the South and West are less disposed to accept cheap rates, on call, from the Brokers.

The Public Funds, after opening with much firmness at the 10 A. M. Board, were lower in the Afternoon by ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent., except for the 5-20s of 1862 and the 10-40s coupons. The 7.30 ⅌ cents were especially depressed at the close of the day. The Railway market was feverish through the forenoon, denoting a somewhat unsettled confidence throughout the New-York and Western list, and also in Reading. The market was again led by Erie Common Stock, which sold at 68⅞@69¼@69½@69⅝@69¼@68½@68@67½@67¼ ⅌ cent. The sales of New-York Central were from 129 down to 126⅜ ⅌ cent. The Western Roads were steady at the opening of business but sympathized with Erie and New-York Central late in the day. The Miscellaneous Stocks, with the single exception of Pacific Mail, were dull and prices lower than on Friday—the last regular Stock Exchange day.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday. The railway market heavy. Gold partially higher. The Public Funds weak except for the 5-20s of 1862, wanted for Europe:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	105¼	105	Missouri	104¼	104
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜	111⅛	Northwest	59⅞	58⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108¼	107⅞	N. West Pref	73¼	71⅞
N. Y. Central	129⅜	125⅜	Rock Island	97½	95¾
Erie	69⅛	66¾	Fort Wayne	100¼	98⅛
Hudson	145	142⅛	W. U. Telegraph	34	33¼
Reading	93⅛	92¼	M'chants' Union	35¼	35
Mich. Southern	91⅛	89⅞	St. Paul Pref	66⅜	65⅛
Ohio and Miss.	31	29¾	St. Paul Com	51⅜	50⅛
Pittsburgh	94⅞	92⅛	Pacific Mail	110¼	110¾
Toledo	108⅜	104¾	American Gold	143	142⅞
Tenn 6s. new	62⅜	62⅛	Bills on London	110	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1868	141	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	108⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1868	141	5 ⅌ cent., reg., 1871	119⅛
6 ⅌ ct. reg., 1881	111⅝	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	122⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅝	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	110
5-20 reg., 1862	107⅜	5 ⅌ cent. c'pn 1874	112
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅛	10-40 reg., 1874	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	105
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	107⅜	7 3-10 3d series	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1867	107⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	102⅛	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. B'y loan	108⅛	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	95
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	102	Michigan 6 ⅌ c. 1883	95
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	102	Michigan 7 ⅌ c. W. L.	101
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	102	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. ex-c.	65
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	102	Tennessee new bds	61⅜
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	102	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	49
N.Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1878	102	Virginia 6s., n. b.	43
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	102	Georgia 6s	70
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅛	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	54⅜
Illinois reg., 1860	99⅛	North Car. 6s. n. b.	54⅛
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	Missouri 6s	104
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅛	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	87
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99⅛	Missouri Pac. R. iss	104
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99⅛	California 7s	131
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99⅜	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100	Rhode Island 6s	99⅛
Illinois war loan	99⅜		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	American Exchange	121
Merchants	117	Bank of N. America	106
Mechanics'	120	Hanover	111
America	137	Irving	107
Phenix	105	Metropolitan	130⅛
Tradesmen's	131	Shoe and Leather	111⅛
Fulton	158	St. Nicholas	104
National	110	Marine	140
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Central National	105⅛
State of New-York	112	Fourth National	103⅛
Commerce	119⅞	Ninth National	105⅛
Ocean	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76¾
Erie 1st M.. Ex	104	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s. 3d. ind.. 1883	100⅛	Gal. & Chi. extended	99
Buff..N.Y.& Erie. 1st '77	94	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	109	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	110	Pitts..Ft. W.& Ch. 1st M.	103⅛
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92	Pitts..Ft. W.&Ch. 2d M.	99
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	98	Pitts..Ft. W. & Ch 3d M.	92
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	99	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	117	Chi. & Alton S. F.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	94
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	86	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	69
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	87	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	98⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	85⅛
Han. & St. J. con	87	Peninsula R.R. bonds	85
Lack. & West'n. bds	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89⅛
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	85
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	91½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Tol. & W. 2d M.	80	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	80

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,733,392 90; total payments, $5,098,703 53; balance, $109,178,350 69; The receipts include for Customs, $393,000; for Gold Notes, $159,000.

The Chicago and Northwest earnings for the

Third week in February, 1868	$210,591
Same week, 1867	143,454
Increase	$67,137

We understand that both organizations of the Stock Echange took renewed and very decided action to-day against the attendance of their members at what is called the Evening Exchange in Fifth-avenue. It is said that the Gold Room will adopt a similar course to-morrow. In case the rule becomes general, as well against the partners and clerks and outside agents of the members of these organizations, as against their own personal attendance, the reliability of the Evening sales of Gold and Stocks, as making a market, will, of course, be greatly diminished.

We have been informed that the reference in the dispatches to the Sunday Press, to counterfeit 7.30s grew out of the presentation at the Treasury of two notes of $1,000 each, one of which had been offered several months since for conversion. They belong to the old batch which were described in our columns when they first came out last September, and are not in any sense new counterfeits.

Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Centre Market-place and Grand-st., n. e. cor	$25,200
Chestnut-st., e. s., 48.3 ft. s. of Madison-st., 45.6x18.1x32.9x12.7 Chestnut-st., No. 20, half part, 12 6x62.6	2,000
Roosevelt-st., No. 92	nom.
Rose-st., No. 20, 25x100	8,900
West Broadway, No. 155, 25x100	29,250
24th-st., s. s., 73.6 ft. e. of 6th-av.. 21.6x24.8	14,300
26th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	12,050
West 36th-st., No. 8, 16.4x98.9	28,500
43d-st., s. s., 150.4 ft. w. of 9th-av.. 16.4x100.4	nom.
48th-st., n. e. s., 300 ft. n. w. of 11th-av., 25x75	nom.
96th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. 4th-av., 4 lots, 100x100.8¾	14,000
105th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	nom.
116th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 3 lots, 75xhalf the block	6,300
117th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 3 lots, 70x100.11.	3,250
123d-st., n. s., 325 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 4 lots, 100x100.11	9,500
126th-st. and 7th-av., n. e. cor., 4 lots, 100x99.11	14,000
138th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 6th-av., 2 lots, 50x99..11	2,000
155th-st., n. s.. 150 ft. e. of 11th-av	24,000
Lot No. 13, Church farm, 26.8x58.4	39,000

Leases Recorded.

Bethune-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 13th-st., 17 y, 3 m	$2,000
Walker-st., No. 105, 3 years	1,000
3d-st., No. 198, store floor, 2 yrs. 4 mos., per yr	360
23d-st., (West,) No. 46, 3 yrs	3,100
89th-st. and 4th-av.. s. e. cor., 25x83, 8 yrs., per yr	80
3d-av., No. 368, 5 yrs	800
6th-av., Nos. 140 and 142, 5 years	4,000
Av. C and 10th-st., s. e. cor., 3 yrs	975

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslee-st., s. s., 96.6 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 22x100	$3,500
Adelphi-st., w. s., 119.2 ft. s. of Flushing.. 21.6x41	1,809
Concord and Bridge sts., n. e. corner, 25x50, quit claim	667
Herkimer-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of New-York-av., 20x100	750
Henry and Congress sts., s. e. corner, 2 lots, 44x90.	7,500
Hickory-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., h. and l., 20x100	3,618
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 275 ft. s. w. of Bushwick-av., 89x54x68.6x50	1,000
Leonard-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 25 ft. front	600
Miller-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. n. w. of 7th-av., 75x93.1x64.4x20.1½x81.10	2,250
Raymond and Bolivar sts., n. w. cor., 50x100	3,500
Skillman-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 25x100.	3,000
Skillman-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 24 lots, 200x300, quarter share quit claim	500
Skillman-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 24 lots, 200x300, one-half share	1,000
Union-st., n. s., 300 ft. n. w. of Court-st., 25x200	nom.
Spencer-st., w. s., 120 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100	700
Warren-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Underhill-av., 194.4x13x7.10x176.4x25	2,400
Withers-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 50x100	750
Crittenden property, part of Gore H., 25x48	150
S. 3d-st., n. s., 178.6 e. of 3d-av., 25x90	5,250
S. 4th-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. s. e. of 10th-st., 25x95 S. 5th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 12th-st., 50x100 S. 5th-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. s. e. 11th-st., 25x91.8½	nom.
14th-st., n. e. s., 147.10½ ft. from 6th-av., 25x100	3,000
Graham-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of De Kalb, 18x91.5	4,250
Miller-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Broadway, 25x100	1,200
7th-av., w. s., 91.10 ft. n. Middle-st., 91.1½x156.4½x100.0½x174.8	4,900

Leases Recorded.

Monroe-st., s. s., 389.2 ft. w. Franklin-av., 3 years, per year	$600
Sheffield and Virginia avs., n. w. cor., bar, &c., 5 years, per year	180
5th-av. and 6th-st., s. e. cor., store, 3 yrs., per yr	250

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

S. 8th-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Merseles-st, 20x40	$1,540

Hudson City.

St. Paul's-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 25x100	$850
Warren-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Pierce-av., 25x100	475

Lafayette.

Pine-st., lot 22, block 2, 25x100	$4,000
Pine-st., n. w. s., 370 ft. w. Communipaw-av., 50x100	7,000

Greenville.

Pamrepaugh-av., e. s., 1,001.5 ft. n. w. of Bergen road, 50x113¾	$400
Pamrepaugh-av., w. s., 233.1 ft. n. of Bergen road 50x113¾	450

Hoboken.

3d-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of Willow-st, 30x50	$1,000
Willow-st., e. s., 25 s. ft. of 3d-st., 25x70	400
Lots Nos. 31 and 32, block 51, Coster Estate	500

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 24, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	7,343	Malt, bushels	1,060
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	565	Pork, bbls	419
Cornmeal, bags	4,713	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,018
Wheat, bushels	1,000	Lard, pkgs	1,217
Corn, bushels	27,160	Beer, tcs. and bbls.	411
Rye, bushels	775	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	7,655	Petroleum, bbls	3,687

ASHES—Have been in fair demand at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed by the unfavorable reports from Liverpool, and the pressure of speculative holders to realize in the local market. The demand has been comparatively moderate, mainly for export. Prices have declined fully 1c.@1½c. ⅌ lb., closing heavily and irregularly. The aggregate sales since our last have been 4,600 bales, including 3,855 bales to shippers, 515 bales to spinners, and 230 bales to speculators. Last week's receipts at this port amounted to 23,806 bales, sales and resales to 72,028 bales; exports to 10,671 bales; estimated stock at the close, 41,000 bales. Of the past week's movements, Messrs. Cornwall and Zerega, in their latest circular, speak thus: "Our market for the week has been active and excited at full and advancing prices, but closes quiet and irregular with quotations barely maintained. The sales have been 72,028 bales, including 9,536 bales to spinners, 37,152 bales to speculators, and 25,340 bales to shippers, of which 8,107 bales were in transit. The sales have been largely to speculators, whose anxiety to realize has been so great, that in the absence of any free export demand prices have only been maintained by the very favorable Liverpool reports. There is a fair amount of Cotton of all grades offering on the market. The receipts at the ports do not show the large figures that was expected for the month of February, and these small receipts and the light stocks in Liverpool and in our own ports, give confidence in the future of Cotton."

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	20	20¼	20½@20¾
Good Ordinary	21	21¼	21½@21¾
Low Middling	21½	21¾	22 @22¼
Middling	22½	23	23⅛@23¼
Good Middling	24	24¼	24½@25

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	23,806
Receipts preceding week	22,435
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	162,133
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	386,645
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	84,040
Exports since Sept. 1	222,350
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	41,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,460,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,255,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	881,000
Exports same time 1866-7	621,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	355,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	630,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather better request, especially the low grades, which have been wanted by shippers and speculators, and which have been quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,750 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 60@$9 50; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 80@$10 25; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 30@$11 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio at $9 85@$10 45 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 60@$9 50
Extra State	9 80@11 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 85@10 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 50@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 15@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00@15 50

Southern Flour has been in light demand at previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. at $10@$11 40 for common to fair, and $11 40@$15 25 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues in slack request to-day. Sales were reported of 750 sacks at $12 50@$13 65 for extras, ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been in good request at $7 50@$9 65 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Corn Meal has been in moderate demand at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 80@$5 90 for poor to good Western, $6 for City, and $6 25@$6 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 670 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request at $4 75@$5 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been fairly active to-day at slightly improved prices. Shippers and millers have been purchasing rather freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels, including Amber Spring at $2 55 in store, or $2 58 delivered; No. 1 Spring, in store and delivered, at $2 51@$2 53; Red and Amber Jersey and Pennsylvania at $2 60@$2 67½, and White California at $3 21 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in good export and home trade demand at an advance of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 79,000 bushels at $1 24@$1 27 for New Mixed Western; $1 25@$1 28 for poor to prime old do., in store; $1 30 for good do., delivered; $1 23@$1 25 for New White Western; $1 23@$1 26 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 20@$1 25 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been wanted at $1 85@$1 91½ ⅌ bushel. Sales 11,750 bushels. Barley has been in demand at buoyant rates. Sales 1,500 bushels Canada East, from depot, on private terms. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 5,300 bushels at $2@$2 10 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been more active and firmer. Sales have been reported of 31,000 bushels Western at 83½c.@84c., chiefly at 84c., in store, and 86½c. afloat; Pennsylvania and Southern at 82c.@84c. ⅌ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Feb. 24, 1868.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,340,909	Rye	117,397
Corn	1,744,611	Barley	46,614
Oats	1,987,510	Peas	4,674

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demand at $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue dull but steady including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 25c.@40c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 70,052 hides; sales, 42,591 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Day & Co., 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs. at 19¾c.@20c., gold, usual selection; 6,000 Dry Montevideo, 22 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21¼ lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 52 lbs., 11c., gold, usual selection; 6,700 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., 18c.@18½c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Orinoco, 22 lbs., on private terms; 500 Dry California, 21 lbs., 18½c. gold, usual selection; 3,100 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., part 17c., gold, as they run; 5,000 Dry Matamoras, 14 lbs., on private terms; 5,500 Dry Texas, 20@24 lbs., 19½c.@22c., currency; 900 Dry Mexican, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,236 Wet Salted New-Orleans, to arrive, 80 lbs., on private terms; 555 Wet Salted Para, 46 lbs., on private terms; 850 Wet Salted Texas, 50@70 lbs., 12½c.@12¾c.; 1 550 Wet Salted City, 75@80 lbs., 11½c.@11¾c.; 200 Wet Salted Country, 55 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; 115 bales Calcutta Slaughter, on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 228,000 (same time last year 109,500—year before, 309,300,) and 250 bales, as follows: 203,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 2,500 Dry California, 6,500 Dry Savanilla and Bogota, 3,000 Dry Central American and San Juan, 10,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 250 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Hemlock Tanned Sole has been in fair request and buoyant in price. Oak Tanned has been slow of sale and barely steady. We quote: Sole Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and heavy, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@65c. for old and new; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@97½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in good request and buoyant; Spirits Turpentine at 72c.@75c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5; Resin at $3 35@$7 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand at rather firmer prices, including Crude Whale at 65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 30; Red Oil at 60c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 15@$1 20; Olive, $2 05@$2 10 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand within a range of from 11½c.@12c. for Crude in bulk; 17c.@17½c. for do. in bbls.; 24c.@26½c. for Refined, in bond, and 42c.@43c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held much higher, but has been without special activity. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $23 37@$23 75, closing at $23 50@$23 62 for Old Mess; $24 75@$24 87, closing at $24 75@$24 80 for New Western Mess; $23 50 for New City Mess; $21 87@$22, chiefly at $22 for Western Prime Mess; $23 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $18 75@$20 50 for thin Mess ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been in demand at 14c.@15c¼. for Hams, and 10c.@10½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales 385 pkgs., part to arrive. Bacon has been in fair request at advancing prices; sales 650 boxes at 11½c.@@11¾c., for Cumberlands, 12½c.@12¾c. for Short Ribs; 11¾c.@12c. for Long Ribs, and 14c. for Short Clear ⅌ lb. Lard is in better request at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14½c.@16c., and small lots of very choice, 16¼c. ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in more request, at 11½c.@12c., chiefly at 11½c.,@11¾c., for City, and 10⅝c.@11c., chiefly at 10¾c., for Country, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 380 bbls. Tierce Beef is in light supply and demand, including Prime Mess at $32@$36 50, and India Mess at $37 50@$41 ⅌ tierce; sales since our last, 420 tcs. Beef Hams continue in demand at from $30@$34 for poor to choice; sales 425 bbls. Butter has been in good request at 42c.@55c. poor to choice State, and 30c.@46c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 9c.@16c., as extremes, ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties. Dairies, firkins	46 @48
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	45 @46
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	45 @50
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	42 @45
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	48 @55
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	46 @48
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	43 @46
Canada	30 @34
Canada Extra	34 @37
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	15¾@16
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb	14½@15¾
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb	11¾@13½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	14 @15½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	12 @14
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb	10 @12
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	9 @10

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand and slightly irregular in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 430 hhds Cuba, &c., at from 11⅞c.@13¾c.; and 260 boxes Havana at from 11⅝c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in request at from 14½c.@17½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 84,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11⅜c.; 70,000 lbs. Stearine at 13¾c.@14¾c.; 66,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12⅞c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,400 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by do., at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 36,500 bushels Grain at 8½d. by sail, and 10d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel; 200 bbls. Pork, by sail, at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 750 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. ⅌ ton; 50 tons Oil Cake, by sail, at 25s.; 200 tcs. Lard Oil, by steamer, at 50s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow, 10,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 10½d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, a Bremen bark, with 2,000 qrs. Corn at 7s. 3d. ⅌ qr.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 25, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
NORMA. Characters by Mme. Anna de La Grange, Miss McCulloch, Signors Massimiliani, Susini and Nicolao.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PAULINE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Polk, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. G. F. Brown, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Kate Ranoe, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Mary Barrett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THE PEARL OF SAVOY. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE ROMMANY. Characters by Messrs. J. M. Murdoch, Bollos, Martin, Collins, Miss Fanny Thompson, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
ROUNDHEADS AND CAVALIERS. Characters by Miss Mary Mitchell, J. W. Albaugh, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
"STAGE STRUCK." LECTURE BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Mme. Eliza Lumley, Mme. Camilla Urso, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Geo. Simpson, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. George W. Morgan.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

During the progress of the debate upon the continuance of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, Earls RUSSELL and GRAY advocated Irish reform.

A remarkable scene occurred in the last session of the French Corps Legislatif. During the progress of the discussion of the Press bill, a Liberal journalist attempted to read a justification of his conduct and of that of his associates in the recent Press cases. The President interrupted the speaker, and shortly afterward, amid much confusion, declared the sitting for the day dissolved. The Liberals remained to protest against this proceeding, but were finally expelled from the building by officers.

Rev. Mr. SPEKE, of London, who had been missing for some days, "has been found." The cable dispatch announcing this fact omits to state whether Mr. SPEKE is alive or dead.

The Coroner's Jury that held the inquest upon the remains of CASEY, has brought in a verdict containing a charge of murder against Capt. MACKAY.

C. E. STEWART, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, is dead.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a discussion arose on the bill prescribing the manner in which bills shall be presented to the President for signature and returned to the Senate. At the instance of Mr. DOOLITTLE the final action on the bill was postponed, to enable him to make his long promised speech on the act supplemental to the Reconstruction laws. At the conclusion of his remarks the Senate went into Executive Session, and adjourned when the doors were again opened. During the session several messages from the President were received, but their contents were not divulged.

The debate on the impeachment resolutions was resumed in the House, and continued throughout the session. Great interest was manifested in the discussion, and the galleries were crowded during the whole day, a goodly proportion of ladies being among the spectators. The debate was opened by Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, in favor of impeachment, and was continued by Messrs. COOK, BLAINE, KELSEY, WASHBURNE, WILSON and others, on the same side, and Messrs. BOYER, WOODWARD, FERNANDO WOOD, PRUYN and others, in defence of the President. The debate was closed by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, in favor of impeachment. At 5 o'clock the House proceeded to vote on the resolution, which was agreed to, yeas 126, nays 47. Mr. STEVENS, of Iowa, then moved to reconsider the vote and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which being agreed to rendered the action of the House final and conclusive. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, then offered resolutions appointing a committee of two to proceed to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the people of the United States, impeach ANDREW JOHNSON of high crimes and misdemeanors; also to inform the Senate that the House would, in due time, present articles of impeachment; also appointing a committee of seven to prepare articles of impeachment. After an unsuccessful attempt at filibustering on the part of the Democrats the resolutions were adopted, yeas 124, nays 42. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

Miss FRANCES E. THURSTON, formerly of Whitney's Point, who last December eloped from home with a married man named NEWELL, committed suicide by taking poison at Binghamton, N. Y., on Saturday last. The jury found that the occasion of the suicide was the abandonment of the young lady by her paramour.

Yazoo City, Miss., has been visited by a disastrous conflagration, destroying most of the business portion of the place. The Mayor's office, post-office, calaboose and market-houses are some of the buildings destroyed, the whole number of houses burned being sixteen. The fire was confined to the business portion of Main and Jefferson streets.

The Northwestern Hotel in Chicago was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Twenty-two horses and a barn in rear of the hotel were also burned.

The Ohio River bridge, at Louisville, will be finished in 1869; it will cost $1,600,000, be 95 feet above high water, and one mile long.

The Yale Alumni of New-York met last evening, and formed a permanent organization, to be known as the Yale Alumni Association of New-York.

A fire involving a loss of $50,000 occurred last evening at Dunkirk, N. Y. Another occurred at Hudson, destroying several stores and other buildings.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the hearing of arguments in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, for a new trial in the case of recently found guilty of having defrauded the Government to a large amount by acting as a wholesale dealer in spirits, without having paid the requisite legal tax. In consequence of the absence of one of prisoner's counsel the matter was postponed to Saturday.

The Legislative Committee on Commerce and Navigation, Mr. L. D. KIERNAN, Chairman, yesterday made an excursion through Hell Gate as far as Riker's Island, with the Mercantile Towing Association, for the purpose of inquiring into the importance of further legislation with regard to towboat pilotage in that channel.

Yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, WM. O'BRIEN was allowed to plead guilty of murder in the second degree, and was remanded for sentence. JAMES MURPHY was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year for felonious assault, and ANTONIO WENDLER was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and three months for grand larceny.

The Legislative Committee on Cities authorized to make inquiries into the management of the Metropolitan Fire Department, which has been holding session at the Metropolitan Hotel during the past few days, closed its proceedings yesterday with the reëxamination of Fire Commissioner ABBE.

Last evening Mr. JOHN SAVAGE delivered a historical lecture on "The Patriot Priests of Ireland" at Cooper Institute, on behalf of the Fenian Brotherhood. The meeting was large, and was presided over by Mayor HOFFMAN.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday received a message from the Mayor vetoing the resolution to publish 15,000 copies of the Corporation Manual for 1868.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a message from the Mayor was received, vetoing the resolution to appoint an Assistant City Librarian, with a salary of $1,000 per annum.

At a meeting of the Street-cleaning Commission, yesterday, the street-cleaning contractor was ordered to remove the blocks of ice and snow in Broadway forthwith.

One hundred guns were fired in the Park yesterday in honor of the announcement that the Democratic National Convention will meet in this City on the 4th of July next.

Purser ELY, of the steamer *Herman Livingston*, will accept our thanks for favors.

Cotton was depressed and lower yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats were in more demand and held more freely, as were also the leading kinds of Provisions. Groceries were quiet. Freights were somewhat brisker.

Partisan Frenzy Clamorous for Impeachment.

We do no violence to probability when we assume that President JOHNSON might, with impunity, have adopted his present method of testing the Constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act, had there been no other cause of quarrel with Congress. The conviction would have prevailed, that by no other course could the point in dispute be so quickly or so properly settled. There might be a difference of opinion as to the taste and manner of Mr. JOHNSON's proceeding; but, were it judged strictly on its merits, only malignant enemies would dream of making it a cause of impeachment.

This, however, is not the present state of the question. That which, standing alone, would be a regular, and, not necessarily an unfriendly, mode of determining the binding force of an act which the President holds to be unconstitutional, is regarded by the great majority of Republicans as one of a long series of offences which, in the aggregate, call for condign punishment. The removal of Mr. STANTON and the appointment of a successor is a step which they refuse to consider by itself, with exclusive reference to its own merits. They pounce upon it, rather, as an occurrence they have impatiently waited for to give color to a measure they have long desired, but have hitherto been unable to carry. They will not stop to argue the *pros* and *cons* of Mr. JOHNSON's action. They spurn the suggestion that they shall wait until the Supreme Court has decreed the constitutionality of the law they are resolved to uphold. The opportunity has come, and they will run no chance of missing it. They have for many months looked upon Mr. JOHNSON as an obstacle in their path, and they are determined to set him aside without more ado. It must be done now or never. It would have been done sooner had a tangible conflict between the President and the law before occurred. Their committees have searched persistently for pretexts, and the failure to find anything which afforded a decent excuse for impeachment has added bitterness to the feud, and imparts intensity to the passion which at length controls the House of Representatives. Reason, judgment or patriotism has nothing to do with the purpose now proclaimed. In its inception and in its exercise it is partisanship, worked up to the point of frenzy and aggravated with a personal hate, of which many who yesterday voted for impeachment will shortly be ashamed.

If doubts are entertained either as to the motives and spirit of the movement or the recklessness and outrageous injustice with which it is prosecuted, we have but to refer to yesterday's *Tribune* for a verification of our views. It is not the first time our contemporary has lost its balance, and surrendered to tactics which are a disgrace to American journalism. But we have seldom seen *Tribune* folly and extravagance more glaringly exemplified, or the partisanship it espouses more shamelessly allowed the mastery of its columns. It is literally given over to the clamor for impeachment. "The President must be impeached," is the declaration with which it starts. "We believe the salvation of the country"—why not say at once the success of the Republican Party?—"demands the impeachment of the President," is the ground primarily assigned in support of the step. Now, one of the last things in the world with which we have a desire to meddle is the belief of the *Tribune*. It is such an odd, incomprehensible jumble that we never attempt to disturb it. Even the command—"The President must be impeached"—is not entitled to much more respectful attention than the "on to Richmond" cry with which the *Tribune* distressed its readers. We should no more think of putting in an argument, in answer, in the one case than the other. For the journal which undertook the guidance of an army may well be forgiven when it dictates to Congress its course toward the President. "Let him be impeached" is a behest which might be safely left as presumptive evidence of a purpose cherished by the Radicals to get the Presidency into their own hands, by fair means or foul.

But the *Tribune* does what oracles should never do—it undertakes to give reasons for its belief, and to strengthen its command by a statement of the grounds on which it rests. And these are so far-fetched, so untenable, and withal so ludicrous, as to render the *Tribune's* excitement exceedingly absurd. In the first place, we are treated to a homily on the forbearance of Congress. It has been lamb-like throughout. It "might, of course, have impeached Mr. JOHNSON at any time," and the mere fact that it has not sooner impeached him is, in the *Tribune's* opinion, proof of forbearance. That it did not impeach him simply because the majority of the Republican members were persuaded that impeachment could not be sustained, is a trifling circumstance, which our oracular contemporary conveniently overlooks. Congress "*might* have impeached" him, and that is enough. By the same process of reasoning, it *might* have not only deposed, but hanged him—if the country were willing to stand by, and allow lawlessness to take its course.

From generalities the *Tribune* descends to particulars, and they scarcely improve its case. "For the New-Orleans riots Mr. JOHNSON is responsible;" this is the first count in its indictment. Again, "He is responsible for the great deficiency in the revenue." Yet again, the *Tribune* "believes" that enough might be found in the administration of the whisky-tax "to warrant the impeachment." Still further, for the failure of reconstruction Mr. JOHNSON "is preëminently responsible." Therefore, "let him be impeached!" Such is the *Tribune's* enumeration of charges—such its alarming conclusion. It matters not that the accusations are as stale as the malignity which reiterates them. "Let him be impeached!" is the shout which supersedes everything. Nor is it of any avail that the House, after hearing all that could be said touching the points now raised, twice declared them not sufficient to "warrant impeachment." The majority report of the House Judiciary Committee embodied all the reasons that could be discovered—"thick as Autumn leaves" the *Tribune* insists they were; but the House refused to entertain them. We see in this, not proofs of "the forbearance of Congress," but evidence of the worthlessness of the allegations recited by the *Tribune*, considering them as pretexts for impeachment. Indeed, by restricting its present resolution of impeachment to the single point of the violation of the Tenure-of-Office act, the House has discarded the solemn nonsense with which the *Tribune* attempts to sustain its case.

There are, however, other causes for impeachment of which until now the country has not heard. They are what the *Tribune* calls "moral causes." Mr. JOHNSON does not come up to our contemporary's sublime ethical standard, and therefore he "must be impeached." "We owe something to the spirit of Christianity, to the moral law which every gentleman tries to obey and to teach to his children"—is the Pecksniffian saying employed for the occasion. He is to be condemned, therefore, for "conduct unbecoming a gentleman," and Congress is entreated to remember that "every Christian mother" is on its side against the President. All this may be very moral and very pious, but what connection it has with a quarrel between a frail mortal in the Presidency and sundry frail mortals in Congress, we are unable to understand. It might be appropriate in a trial of Lucifer before a court of angels; but used in a contest to thrust Mr. JOHNSON out of the White House that Mr. WADE may take his place, we confess it sounds childish. If the *Tribune* can find no better plea for its frenzy than these so-called moral reasons, we submit that it will serve the cause better by its silence than by its speech. The command, "Let him be impeached," might be worthy of notice; the "moral reasons for impeachment" are simply contemptible.

And yet, we apprehend, the *Tribune* is neither better nor worse than the average of those who are most clamorous for impeachment. Their shouting is sufficiently loud to be heard, and their votes have at last been numerous enough to inaugurate the proceeding they have so strenuously desired. But their reasoning will not endure examination. Pretentious though it be, and disguised as it is under a thin veil of patriotic and moral phrases, it is too unmistakably partisan to command respect. Plainly stated, it amounts to no more than a proposition to get rid of a President who has proved troublesome, by a seeming compliance with forms which should be reserved for real emergencies. It may be lawful, according to *Tribune* ethics, to hang Mr. JOHNSON for "conduct unbecoming a gentleman," but assuredly it is not decent or just or wise to rush into impeachment under the influence of a furious and unscrupulous partisanship.

The whole proceeding is much too grave in its character and in its possible consequences to be contemplated without a mingled sense of shame and fear. We are not the apologists of Mr. JOHNSON's manner of bringing the constitutionality of a law to the test of the Supreme Court, but his rudeness and indiscretion have their best apology in the fierce madness of his accusers. The errors of one party lose half of their enormity in the presence of the folly and fury of the other. The country meanwhile looks to the Senate as the breakwater standing between partisan violence and the Government of which it would secure absolute control. Impeachment is now a fixed fact. But it is for the Senate to decide whether the unseemly precipitancy which has characterized the action of the House shall also mark its method of procedure, or whether the trial shall be suspended until the Supreme Judiciary shall either decide as to the constitutionality of the law or declare it beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. If the law is to be vindicated, let it be in a lawful way. If the constitutional authority of Congress is to be maintained, let it be in a manner that does not outrage the national sense of right, or tend to widen the area of the conflict and introduce elements at variance with the peace and well-being of the country. We look to the Senate, in conjunction with the Supreme Court, for deliverance from the clamor which now endangers the Constitution and the Government.

The Power of Removal.

The President's removal of Mr. STANTON was in clear violation of the Tenure of Office law, beyond all question. But he claims that it was an exercise of power conferred upon him by the Constitution, and not to be taken away from him by law. The language of the Constitution in regard to the power of removal has always been open to doubt. It says that the President "shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint" the officer; but it says nothing whatever in regard to removals. The act of 1789 organizing the War Department, as well as the acts of the same year organizing the other Departments of the Government, make provision for filling the vacancy which will exist "whenever the said principal officer shall be *removed from office by the President of the United States,*"—language clearly implying that the power of removal belonged to the President, and might be exercised without the "advice and consent of the Senate." But this was only a *law*, and might be repealed or modified, by the authority which enacted it. The law of the last Congress *did* repeal it, and enacted in distinct terms that officers thus appointed "with the advice and consent of the Senate" could only be removed "in like manner."

But granting that the President had power to remove Mr. STANTON, or that the question is open to doubt, it is not easy to see where he got the power to appoint Gen. THOMAS Secretary *ad interim*. The law of 1789 organizing the War Department, provides very distinctly and fully for precisely such a vacancy as existed upon his removal of Mr. STANTON. It says:

> "There shall be in the said Department an inferior officer to be appointed by the said principal officer, (the Secretary of War,) to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the *chief clerk* in the Department of War, and who, *whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States*, or in any other case of vacancy, *shall during such vacancy have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers appertaining to the said Department.*"

The Tenure of Office bill changes this in some respects, only in cases where the officer may be *suspended* by the President under its provisions: in such cases, it says, the President "may designate some suitable person to perform temporarily the duties of such office until the next meeting of the Senate." But in the appointment of Gen. THOMAS to be Secretay *ad interim*, the President was not acting under the Tenure of Office bill, which, indeed, was not applicable to the case. And the law of 1789, which does make provision for precisely such a contingency, was not followed.

The President's subsequent nomination of THOMAS EWING to be Secretary, and his submission of his name to the Senate for confirmation, was in conformity with precedent and with the generally understood meaning of the Constitution. He has an undoubted right also, or would have but for the law of last session, to attempt the removal of Mr. STANTON; but whether he can actually remove him, or secure it in any other way than by getting the "advice and consent of the Senate" to the appointment of his successor, is the constitutional question to be decided. For the appointment of Gen. THOMAS Secretary *ad interim*, we can see no warrant whatever, either in the law or the Constitution.

Political Demoralization.

The confusion and uncertainty at Washington are totally demoralizing the political feeling of the country. It looks as though everything were about to be shattered. There is nothing around which the public faith can combine, and gather strength. It seems as if the earthquakes and hurricanes and upheavals and rumblings of St. Thomas had been transferred to Washington; and as the country waits apprehensively for one movement after the other, there is no strong point for that national confidence which is the necessity of national life. Time was when the Constitution was an immovable rock in the popular eye. Parties might rage, confusion become twice confounded, and dangers of every kind threaten; but nothing whatever could shake its solid framework. Now, however, its foundations, like those of everything else, are the object of assault, and there is unhappily ground for doubting its ability to withstand the cataclysm that threatens to upset our political institutions.

None of our Congressional politicians commands national confidence. Not a man stands up in the Senate capable of leading the country wisely and safely. There is nothing but wrangling and turmoil. Passion and partisanship completely rule the times. When the President failed on one side, no one appeared as leader on the other. We are often told that we do not want great public leaders in America—that popular intelligence is its own sufficient leader; and that democracy is incompatible with the exercise of that commanding power which originates and controls the policy of nations. But this is nonsense. Public measures must originate with some one, and whether they are the work of a great or a little mind, of a statesman or a petty politician, is merely a question of their character and fitness and effect. Narrow-minded, bitter-minded men will concoct schemes after the similitude of their own nature, working out effects according to their own necessities; but the work of a genuine leader will partake of the breadth and strength and solidity that pertains to statesmanship. It is the possession of these qualities that justly makes a national leader, and it is his ability to impress them on the legislation and policy of his country that entitles him to leadership. Every country is constantly in want of trusted leaders of this type. This country wants them most of all;—and all the more because it is a democracy, where the presumptions of fools are constantly obtruding themselves on the public attention, and where the noisy tumult makes it impossible for the public to get any idea of the means of extricating itself from the confusion.

Amid the hopelessness of the prospect, there has been but one man in high place whose solid qualities, and sound sense, and strong action, and steady, self-balanced power, has commanded the general confidence of the American people. Through all the uproar and turbulence he has been steady, resolute, wise, unmoved. Though events have been rushing head-over-heels, and carrying mankind along with them, he has stood unflinching through them all. Whenever, in any emergency, it has been his part or his duty to act or speak, his conduct has been invariably such as to impress almost the entire body of his countrymen with the idea that here is a man whose nature and temper preëminently fit him for the place of leadership at a time when everything is unsettled, and when faith in those who assume to govern us has nearly perished from the public mind. Though his sympathies have always been for whatever is liberal and progressive and free, he has never given way to the hot passion that too often overcomes the reason in times like these. Though he has been constantly beset by every faction, and anxiously appealed to by all sorts of opposing politicians, he has (even without the attempt) kept himself clear above them all, and has so borne himself as to compel them to recognize his right of choosing his own ground. Though he has occupied a position in which he could hardly take a step one way or the other, without giving offence on all sides, his movements have been so sagaciously made that they have always been subsequently found to result in the greatest good.

Thus, and through these characteristics and this conduct, he has steadily grown in the public confidence during the last three years of peace as he had previously done during the four years of war. We do not think that any one who has observed the weight that such a personality can exercise in public affairs will doubt that if he were now in a position where he could unrestrictedly bring his genius to the settlement of those questions that have so long kept the country distracted, we should soon begin to see the end of the troubles that even yet threaten to precipitate us into ruin. As soon as it is in the country's power to call him to the Presidency, we may hope to see an end of this interminable turmoil and confusion. But there is little hope till then.

Threats of War.

On Sunday last, the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania hastened to send the following warlike dispatch to Washington:

> *To Hon. Simon Cameron, United States Senate:*
>
> The news to-day created a profound sensation in Pennsylvania. The spirit of 1861 seems again to pervade the Keystone State. *Troops are rapidly tendering their services to sustain the laws.* Let Congress stand firm. JNO. W. GEARY.
>
> HARRISBURG, Feb. 23.

On the previous day Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, had sent to Congress a dispatch dated from the Executive Department proclaiming the most determined resistance to JOHNSON's usurpation, and declaring that "millions of loyal hearts were *panting to stand by* the stars and stripes," &c., &c. There is reason to believe that the Governors of several other States in the East and West telegraphed to members of Congress dispatches of a like character. The executive officers of nearly all the self-governing States are Republicans, and sympathize entirely with Congress in its struggle against the President.

In the meantime, also, a number of strong but irresponsible organizations, such as the "Grand Army of the Republic," have been telegraphing to Washington that they were ready to take the field whenever called upon by Congress.

These belligerent dispatches of the various State Executives were all based on the assumption that President JOHNSON was on the point of using force against Congress, and that he had determined to override the laws and use the army to support his pretensions. This idea has been sent abroad from Washington by every possible agency, and has doubtless been the principle means of causing the excitement that exists throughout the country. Now, we should like to be informed where has been the first actual sign that JOHNSON had any such programme or intention? There is not a shadow of proof in this direction. He has certainly given no evidence of any purpose of using force in the Stanton case,—which has been the immediate cause of all this warlike uproar. He declared over and over again to every one who took the trouble to make inquiry, that he merely meant to bring the matter to a judicial decision, and that there was no other object in his action than that of getting it before the Court. He reiterates this in the special message which he sent to Congress yesterday, and which we publish to-day. It may certainly be allowed that he had not a very happy way of carrying out his design; but this is nothing remarkable to say of President JOHNSON.

As to the manner in which some of the sensational reporters in Washington have twisted every movement of a military personage in the direction of the White House, as a proof that the conspiracy against Congress was being wrought out—it is only necessary to say that nothing could be more characteristic of these unveracious chroniclers.

It would be impossible for the President to be more powerless than he is in regard to the employment of military force. His control of the army has been so nullified by recent legislation that it is now no more than a sham. He is as helpless in regard to the army as he is in regard to his own Cabinet. He cannot make a movement without the liability of being instantly checked. He has no means of enforcing obedience, no power to issue an order carrying any more weight than the paper on which it is written. If he meant war, he would unquestionably have to take some other means than the army of beginning it. Gov. GEARY and the other Governors would have done themselves no harm by reflecting upon this before issuing official dispatches calculated to inflame the hot blood of the country.

MINOR TOPICS.

The House yesterday voted for impeachment by 126 to 47. A Committee of two will now proceed to the work of impeaching President JOHNSON before the Senate,—after which they will take such other steps as will be found set forth in the resolutions adopted yesterday.

We don't suppose it is necessary to urge anybody to read the proceedings of Congress during these times. Under ordinary circumstances the reading is dull enough; but nothing now could be of higher interest or importance to every American citizen. No abstract or commentary should satisfy any one. The entire report, as given every morning in our columns, is worth infinitely more than the half-hour's time which it requires.

There were a number of absurd rumors yesterday about Democratic preparations being made in this City to provide men and means for the support of President JOHNSON, as an offset to Gov. GEARY's movements in Pennsylvania. There were reports of recruiting-offices, Vigilance Committees, Johnson Military Clubs, &c., &c. We trust our citizens are not going to be troubled with this sort of nonsense. There will be no war, we assure the Democratic friends of Mr. JOHNSON.

To an inquiring mind, considering the Expediency bill for the rectification of the Alabama constitutional vote and the proper guidance of those to come, a question presents itself. The bill provides that a majority of voters in favor of the Constitution shall determine its ratification. Suppose, as is very likely, a majority of the not yet disfranchised whites in North Carolina or Arkansas work as effectively to defeat their new Constitution by ballot as the Alabamians did to let theirs severely alone; suppose the proposed Constitution is squarely defeated—what next? Is there to be a new reconstruction on H. G.'s "ten men" platform?

The Cable gives a suggestive hint of the usual effect of precautionary Police measures in Ireland. Noticing GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN's first lecture in Dublin, the dispatch says: "It was very thinly attended. There was no rioting, *though* measures had been taken by the authorities for the preservation of the peace."

The Democratic papers are quoting a sentence in which DANIEL WEBSTER is made to say that "if the infernal fanatics and abolitionists" get power in their hands, the country will be made bankrupt and deluged with blood. The Philadelphia *Age*, which prints it in capital letters *seven* times on one page, professes to quote it from his 7th of March speech. Nothing of the sort is in that speech, and it has been more than once authoritatively denied that he ever said anything of the kind. Mr. WEBSTER was not in the habit of styling his political opponents "infernal fanatics," however widely he might differ from them in opinion.

Naturally enough, the horse *Empire State*, which was run on Saturday from Brighton to Worcester, in Massachusetts, in two hours and twenty-four minutes, died the same night. Perhaps we shall now have some excusatory explanation—that too many blankets were put on him, or too few; that too much water was given him, or too little; that he was not rubbed down properly; that he was not fed properly—anything but the fact that he was "done to death" on the road for the sake of a wager. That there is no need of inhumanity even on so long a race, was proved by *Kentucky's* race against time, which might perhaps have been won, had not his owner preferred losing his money to risking the harming of his horse.

BONNER's *Ledger* of to-day contains the first of the series of letters concerning Gen. GRANT, written by his father. They are quaint, clear and vigorous in their style, and are full of interest. The General's passion for horses seems to be inherent in his character, as from the earliest age he seems to have been fond of riding, driving and training them.

Gen. WOOL's letter to Gen. CASS, which we reprinted from the *Historical Magazine* yesterday, deserves more than a passing moment. It was written at a time (Dec. 6, 1860.) when to be wise, patriotic and energetic, all combined, was rare in leading public men. He proposed a practical measure to be executed by himself—he commanded the Eastern District including South Carolina, and he proposed to instantly fortify Charleston harbor by fresh troops beyond possibility of capture. The sad and foreboding reply of Secretary CASS—"the President fully appreciated your pure motives, but does not concur with you as to the measures to be taken"—is a worthy companion letter. Without reviving the Scott and Wool discussion concerning the opening of the rebellion, it is enough to say that Gen. WOOL's course at that time is among his proudest records; and it is always to be regretted, in view of the revelations of this letter, that talk was permitted to go on that Winter at headquarters at Washington, that "WOOL was too old fogy to command."

There has been a significant meeting at Liverpool to consider the present low condition of commercial morality in England. The result was a very marked expression of opinion that extravagance in living and imprudence in commercial undertakings have been wide-spread, and are the causes of the increased number of dishonorable and dishonest transactions, and of the general dullness of trade and distress of working classes. There is a good lesson here for us to ponder also. We have shared in no small degree the excitements the profits of the past few years, and we, too, have had our eyes open to the dangers of the extending desire of sudden riches among our young men—yes, even among men of long-established reputations for honor and probity. The effects of these extravagances are extended also to the working classes, and the reform must begin with the corruption among the mercantile community.

The Peace Society which lately memorialized Congress to send Commissioners to look after the Alaska Indians, for fear they might become hostile, will rejoice to learn, through our San Francisco correspondent, that "everything is lovely" in Walrussia, and that "the old chief" hoisted the Stars and Stripes in front of his wigwam on the last anniversary of his baptismal day. When Gen. DAVIS presented the flag he remarked that "it would not conduce to the welfare of the tribe,"—or, as Artemus Ward would say, "would not be healthy" for the tribe,—"to molest whatever it protected." The "old chief," who appears to be a perfect Machiavel, thereupon replied in a "brief but friendly speech, entirely non-committal." We do not object, however, to the caution of the old diplomat; and as all hands poured to the flag patriotic libations of rum and water, we may trust that the Alaska Indians will get along comfortably and "loyally" for the present. It is something to cross out even one item of anxiety from the national ledger.

Funeral of Mary Gannon.

To-day at 12 o'clock the last sad ceremonies of humanity will be performed over the remains of MARY GANNON, and another brilliant career will be ended in the gloom of the tomb. Although MARY GANNON had been a sufferer for many years, she appeared before the public so late as the 27th of January last. It was in Mr. LESTER WALLACK's piece of "Ours." Her charming archness in the camp scene, where for the first time she came near to "the horrors of war," is not likely to be soon forgotten, nor is it probable that it will be quickly replaced by a better impression. In such scenes, and generally with Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK, (who was the particular "horror" in question,) she was inimitable. When she left the stage that night she was conscious that her career had ended. A dreadful presentment clouded her spirits, and she knew that it was the warning of death. And so from the gay dress of the comedy she passed rapidly to the simple shroud of the grave. Peace be with her.

In an artistic point of view, MARY GANNON's career was certainly not completed. From the time she made her reappearance on Mr. WALLACK's stage in 1855 she has steadily improved, and until the malady which bore her off had depressed her spirits, there was a tendency to enlarge in style, as well, if possible, to a wider appreciation of spirit. In quickness of apprehension there have been few such actresses, and we know of none now remaining. Her presence on the stage seemed to give it a special intelligence which it did not possess before. She reflected the thoughts of her associates, as well as responded to their words. There was nothing harsh or incisive in her manner. It was a pouting cunning, an ingenuous slyness—combined with infinite knowledge of stage routine, and a naturally graceful and winning way—that made all hearts captive. We have referred to her routine—the hard road that an artiste must travel ere she can rise above mediocrity. MARY GANNON's earliest recollections were of the stage. When she was five years old she was dependent on her own exertions for a livelihood, and from that time almost to the day of her death—with brief intervals, perchance, of respite and kindliness—she has not only depended in a similar way on her own brave heart, but has had others dependent on her. She was singularly good and willing. No one could see her perform without perceiving that she had a wonderfully sympathetic nature. Alas! all is now stilled in death. The face that has cheered the town so often will look grimly and blankly at its cold sky to-day, and then be hid forever. The funeral will take place at 12 o'clock from MARY GANNON's late place of residence, No. 131 East Twenty-seventh-street. She died peacefully at the age of 39 years, and the critic of the *Tribune* adds, very touchingly and truly: "She has passed away in the prime of her years, and in the fullness of her fame; and she is happy in leaving a name that will often be thought of with a sigh, and that never will be mentioned without a smile."

AMUSEMENTS.

Operatic.

The opening at Pike's Opera-house last evening, notwithstanding the intensity of the weather, was extremely brilliant. The house was almost crowded, the lower part being entirely so. The opera was "Norma," with Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and Mlle. NATALI TESTA in the female parts, and Signor PANCANI and Signor ANTONUCCI in the principal male *rôles*. Nearly all these artists have appeared in the various *castes* of this work, but it is, we believe, the first time that they have been combined. The result was exceedingly satisfactory. Mme. ROSA was in admirable voice, but in the opening recitative a little nervous. She recovered herself quickly and sang with her usual skill, certainty and variety of coloring. Mme. NATALI-TESTA was a fair *Adelgisa*, but the lady endeavors to do more than she can safely accomplish, and hence exaggerates and deflects from correct intonation. Signor PANCANI sang like an artist. He was a little veiled at the opening, but became warmer as the opera proceeded. Signor ANTONUCCI was profound, and sang capitally. The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. MAX MARETZEK—which is enough. The chorus was stronger than usual, and thoroughly up in the music.

At the Theatre Français last evening, the "Grand Duchess" returned to her lieges, and was welcomed by a large and fashionable audience. The opera is one of the most pleasing and popular productions of the age, and is accepted as such in every capital where pretence has not the upper hand. Mr. BATEMAN's artists play it as well as it ever was given in Paris. It is hardly possible to say more in its praise. But a word may yet be added. The orchestra is decidedly better than at the Varieties, and the chorus equally good. The indications are that the "Grand Duchess" will have as long a career this season as last. There was a very stupid *contretemps* in the second act. A foolish person in the amphitheatre, who was intoxicated, threw an orange at *Prince Paul's* hat, which was perched on the prompter's box. It was a gross affront, inasmuch as there was a mistaken idea that it was intended for the representative of the character in question. But it was, we think, a simple and silly effort to "take a shy" at a conspicuous object. The culprit will rue his temerity. He was instantly arrested, and by this time is probably aware.

At the Academy of Music to-night "Corina" will be repeated.

Concert.

There will be a grand concert at Steinway Hall this evening, introducing excellent and sterling artists. They are Mme. ELIZA LUMLEY, a *prima donna* of whose abilities we have heard frequent mention; Mlle. CAMILLA-URSO, the admirable female violinist; Mr. S. B. MILLS, the renowned pianist; Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, (tenor;) Mr. J. R. THOMAS, (baritone,) and Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, (organist.)

Theatrical.

THE THEATRES IN THE SNOW-STORM.

The great snow scene in the streets of New-York was the leading attraction everywhere last evening. The scene was given with real snow and real sleighs, and real shouts, but anything else than real glee. Last night, in fact, nothing else drew a crowd. All that the managers can do is to whistle while such weather prevails, and offer up masses for a thaw. Everything was performed, last evening, nevertheless, as announced—in the theatres at least; though, in most cases the audiences were not great. There was even a slender attendance at Niblo's to see the "White Fawn," yet that new spectacle has scarcely ever been better played. The revival of GOLDSMITH's cheerful old comedy at Wallack's was most appropriate to the night, and the comfortable fireside scenes of "She Stoops to Conquer" enlivened quite a good audience. A mere handful of people witnessed "East Lynne" at Banvard's Museum—a piece in which Miss MARY MITCHELL and Mr. J. W. ALBAUGH are to be seen at an advantage. A better condition of things prevailed at the cosy Olympic, whither the announcement of the appearance of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL in the "Pearl of Savoy" had attracted a handsome audience. The Broadway Theatre, too, was almost full in the lower portions, and the reception of Mr. CHANFRAU, Mr. PARSLOE and Mr. DE WALDEN, in the latter's comedy of "Sam," was complimentary enough to each. At the New-York Theatre, Messrs. FULTON and MAEDER's drama of "Nobody's Daughter" was reproduced before a slim but enthusiastic house, and at Dodworth Hall Miss OLIVE LOGAN repeated her story of the stage-struck young avenoodle to a slight but appreciative gathering. There was scarcely a larger audience, however, at Barnum's, where "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the object of a revival. While the ice holds, and the snow lasts, other amusements must have a second place, and the theatre of nature will be praised and patronized by the boys in their sleds, by the girls in their cutters with Augustus Fitz Henry, the humble in their box scrapers, the masses on the sliding pond, and the solid ones in their coaches toasting between beds of furs.

The Charity Ball.

The Charity Ball, more than any other display of this kind perhaps the event of the season, came off last night at the Academy of Music. As the one great object in view by the Managers of this affair is to raise funds for the necessities of the institution they represent—the Nursery and Child's Hospital—no money whatever is expended in decoration beyond that paid to the scene shifter who arranges the background, and the plumber who does the "Charity" in gas jets. There is, therefore, nothing in this way to describe; the scene presented by the crowded floor and boxes owes nothing of its brilliancy to tinsally surroundings. It lacks no charm on this account; the chaste, simple decoration of the house itself frames far more satisfactorily a picture of so much beauty in form and color, and the thoughtful looker-on is better pleased to know nothing is taken from the lap of charity for mere idle show.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital has since its earliest date been a favorite institution of the City. The wives of our most influential citizens have been always found among the list of managers and earnest workers, each in her field of action for the benefit of the institution. The annual expenditure of the Society is about $60,000, with which sum not less than 500 of the most deserving objects of charity are relieved of suffering or saved from it. The annual ball is looked to as the source whence fully one-fourth of this amount is to be derived. The demands upon the charity this year as upon all other like institutions, have been heavy. Let us hope that the report of the Treasurer of the ball will show a due appreciation by the generous public of the necessities of the time.

By 11 o'clock last night the Academy was crowded from parquette to roof, for such is the character for dress-display that this annual ball has received, that beyond those having the design to figure immediately on the floor, there are always enough of the curious of both sexes to occupy all available sitting room. Among these opera-glasses had a busy time of it, and comment ran high, as each binocular effort afforded new material for criticism. Diamonds glittered everywhere, silks whistled as they came in contact; the rarest fabrics in form and color moved among each other, flitting and changing in bewildering maze. Dancing was done after a fashion—the fashion of the Charity Ball—done at the risk of ruin to long trains and to the integrity of parts of the fair owners. But nobody grumbled at the cram. The fuller the house the heavier the purse for the poor. This wholesome thought pervaded all last night. The utmost good humor prevailing under circumstances most trying to the patience of sufferers by collision or otherwise. All that could be done to preserve the poetry of motion was achieved, and where grace was wanting fun took its place, by no means a bad substitute.

About 1 o'clock carriages began to arrive, and the house began to thin off gradually, allowing more space for pleasure for those who remained until a later hour. Among these dancing was kept up with spirit until 6 A. M.

The inside police arrangements were superintended by Capt. CAMERON, of the Twelfth Precinct, and the carriages outside were attended to by Capt. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. It is almost superfluous to say that the services of these gentlemen and their subordinates were rendered in a manner highly satisfactory.

YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of Yale Alumni resident in New-York and vicinity was held in the lecture-room of Dr. ADAMS' Church, in Madison-square last evening. Rev. Dr. BADGER presided, and stated that the object of the meeting was to form a permanent association. Mr. JONES read a report from the Committee on Organization, recommending that the name of the Association be the Yale Alumni Association of New-York; that its object be the promotion of kindly feeling among its members, and the uniting of them in sympathy and action for the promotion of sound learning in connection with the interests of the University. The report was adopted. The following officers for the present year were then elected: President, Wm. M. Evarts; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Dr. Adams, S. F. B. Morse, S. B. Ruggles, D. Low, F. A. Talmadge, Rev. Dr. Badger, F. A. Barnard, Dr. Lindsley, B. T. Silliman, L. B. Woodruff, C. A. Bristed, John Sherwin; Secretaries, S. M. Jones and Francis Sleign; Treasurer, Thomas Denny. An Executive Committee was also appointed, and the meeting then adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

Irish Reform Advocated in the British Parliament.

Stormy Proceedings in the French Corps Legislatif.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus—Reform for Ireland—Rev. Mr. Speke Found—Capt. Mackay Charged with Murder—Death of Mr. C. E. Stewart.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 24—10 P. M.

In the House of Lords to-night the bill renewing the suspension of the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland was advanced to a second reading.

In the debate to which the bill gave rise Earls RUSSELL and GREY spoke at length, advocating reform in Ireland in both State and Church.

Speeches in reply were made by the Earls of Hardwicke and Ellenborough, and the Marquis of Westmeath.

In the House of Commons this evening the proceedings were unimportant.

Rev. Mr. SPEKE, brother of the well-known African explorer, whose mysterious disappearance caused much excitement and comment, has been found.

The Coroner's Jury which has been investigating the circumstances attending the death of CASEY has brought in a verdict containing a charge of murder against MACKAY.

CHARLES E. STEWART, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, died suddenly of apoplexy in the Board-room on Wednesday last.

FRANCE.

The Press-Discussion in the Corps Legislatif—A Remarkable Incident.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 24.

A remarkable scene occurred at the last session of the French Legislative body.

The Chamber was engaged in the discussion of the bill for the regulation of the Press.

Mr. HAVIN, of the *Siecle*, rose and said he had a document which he wished to read to the members; it was the judgment of the Court exonerating himself and M. GUEROULT from the charges brought against them by the Government.

The President interrupted M. HAVIN and refused to allow him to proceed.

M. HAVIN insisted on reading the document.

Much disorder and confusion followed, whereupon the President declared the sitting for the day dissolved.

The Government members then retired. The Liberals remained, loudly protesting against the arbitrary action of the President. They were finally expelled from the building by the officers and the gas was extinguished.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 24.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day a resolution was offered to appoint a committee of seven members, who are to be empowered to enforce the collection of the tax levied by the Convention, and to call the Convention together if deemed necessary. The resolution lies over.

Mr. BLACKBURN offered a preamble and resolution, which lie over, which is a protest against Gen. HANCOCK's financial order of Saturday. He wishes to have copies forwarded to the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and Gen. GRANT.

Gen. HANCOCK publishes a card, declaring that the statement in the editorial columns of the New-York *Sun*, of the 17th inst., giving extracts from a letter purporting to come from him, is a malicious misrepresentation and is totally without foundation; that he never wrote such a letter as the one referred to or used such expressions.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Monday, Feb. 24.

In the Convention to-day the Judiciary Committee were instructed to report that State Senators shall be 25, and State Representatives 21 years of age; that they shall be citizens of the United States, and have been inhabitants of Georgia for six months, and residents of the district or county from which they are elected for three months immediately preceding the election.

The Special Committee on the Homestead submitted a report that each head of a family of minor children shall be entitled to exemption of property to the value of $4,500. Pending the discussion of the same, Dr. MILLER having the floor, the Convention adjourned.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, Feb. 24.

In the Convention, to-day, one section of the Bill of Rights was adopted. It forbids Slavery and involuntary servitude except for crime. The Legislature shall procure a uniform system of apprenticeship for unprotected minors. A resolution was adopted providing for afternoon and night sessions.

The colored doorkeeper entered a complaint against one MERRYMAN, a white member of the Convention, stating that MERRYMAN came to the hall at night with a crowd of citizens and men dressed in soldier's clothes, and attacked and roughly handled him and another colored man, and afterward attempted to rob them. A Committee of five was appointed to investigate the charges.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Monday, Feb. 24.

The Convention continues harmonious. The Constitution was adopted to-day. It will be signed to-morrow and the Convention will then adjourn. Universal suffrage is declared; there is no proscription, no test oaths; foreigners are made voters on a declaration of their intention to become citizens; an educational suffrage qualification is provided for after the year 1880.

An ordinance was passed submitting the Constitution to the people on the 6th, 7th and 8th of April. State and County officers, and members of Congress and the Legislature, are to be elected at the same time.

The State Republican nominating Convention met to-day.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 24.

The Constitutional Convention was occupied all day in the discussion of the question whether the Governor shall be a resident of the State four years or two. The question is still undecided.

A resolution was introduced restoring the property of minors sold during the war for Confederate money.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Feb. 24.

On Saturday the Convention discussed until 12 o'clock the report of the Committee establishing a Bureau of Statistics and Immigration, and providing for a resident agent at New-York at a salary of $2,500. Its success is doubtful.

Suffrage was the order for to-day, and it was further discussed, and the first section was adopted, as follows:

> Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized—21 years of age and upward—who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector.

The yeas and nays were called, but they were refused. It is believed a disfranchising proviso will be added.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 24.

In the Convention, the day was spent in discussing suffrage. The announcement of the impeachment was received with demonstrations of approval. The persons on the floor and galleries were checked by the Chair.

Arrival of Admiral Hoff at Fortress Monroe — Ordnance Experiments—Military Ball.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 21.

Rear Admiral HENRY K. HOFF, United States Navy, arrived here to-day to take command of the Atlantic Squadron. He has selected as his flagship, the United States steamer *Wampanoag*, now at anchor in the Roads. This vessel, in her recent trial trip from Sandy Hook to Charleston, S. C., developed a wonderful speed, exceeding the most sanguine expectations. She made the run in thirty-three hours.

The schooner *Minnesota*, laden with corn, is reported ashore on Sharpe's Island, and full of water. A wrecking tug has gone to her assistance.

The Ordnance Department have been making experiments with a large 12-inch gun on the beach, previous to its being mounted on the ramparts of the fort. After firing over four hundred rounds, increasing the charge of powder at every discharge, the gun burst with a fearful explosion, shattering the carriage on which it was mounted. No one was hurt, as those conducting the firing were at a safe distance when the accident occurred.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The officers of the fortress garrison gave a grand ball last night. It was the most brilliant affair that has taken place here for many years. A vast quantity of bunting was brought into requisition to decorate the hall, and the effect was very fine. The party was largely attended, both by the officers of the army and navy, and by civilians. The dancing commenced at 9 P. M., and continued till the small hours.

Rear-Admiral H. K. HOFF proceeded on board the *Wampanoag* to-day, and assumed command of the squadron. He has ordered the *De Soto* to Norfolk for supplies previous to her sailing for the West Indies.

Destructive Fire at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 24.

A most destructive fire occurred at this place about 11 o'clock last night. Twenty-four stores and dwellings were destroyed. The loss on buildings and stock is $50,000. Most of the goods in the stores were saved. Some families have lost all they possessed, and two or three are left entirely destitute. The buildings were mostly frame, and no insurance could be effected upon them. The stock in the stores was insured for about $20,000. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. It originated in the second story of KOCH BROTHERS' store, on the corner of Centre and Second streets, and spread rapidly down Centre-street, where it was checked by a brick building. The wind then changed from the south to the east, and the fire communicated to the west side of Centre-street, burning out an entire block. The following is a partial list of the sufferers: Koch Brothers, cigar manufacturers; T. Henguenburg, jeweler; J. Hayes, grocer; J. F. Fluschman, dry goods; Louis Koch, furniture warerooms; P. Moore, livery stable; Allaband & Graff, stove and tin store; M. Levi, clothing; W. Dawson, boot and shoe store; S. Hines, clothing; E. Graves, boot and shoe store; A. Strauss, clothing; P. Bloomfield, hoop-skirt factory; H. F. Greenland, boot and shoe store; J. Hutchinson, leather dealer; D. Lord, hardware dealer; E. Monchon, grocer; C. C. Gifford, furniture warerooms, and O. Sullivan, boot and shoe store. There were two hand engines and a hook and ladder company in the town, but they were rendered comparatively useless by reason of the scarcity of water.

Lieutenant-Governors of Quebec and Nova Scotia—Bank Consolidation in Montreal.

OTTAWA, Canada, Monday, Feb. 24.

The official *Gazette* contains the permanent appointment of Sir N. T. BELLEAU and Gen. DOYLE, as Lieutenant-Governors of Quebec and Nova Scotia.

The revenue of the Dominion for January was $856,903; expenditures, $1,063,627. Discount on American invoices was 28 per cent.

OAKVILLE, Canada, Monday, Feb. 24.

A fire last night destroyed the store occupied by JAMES ARNETT and the three adjoining buildings. Loss $30,000.

MONTREAL, Canada, Monday, Feb. 24.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants' Bank, an indenture of amalgamation with the Commercial, under the name of "Merchants' Bank of Canada," was unanimously adopted.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Feb. 24.

The debate on the resolutions to repeal the Confederation was concluded to-day. An address to the Queen, embodying the resolutions, were sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to submit the same to the Queen.

The House will probably adjourn to-morrow.

It is reported the Hon. Mr. HOWE has accepted a lucrative position on a London paper, and will not return to Nova Scotia.

The Grafton-street Methodist Church took fire yesterday just before religious service, and was totally consumed.

QUEBEC, Monday, Feb. 24.

The first session of the Quebec Parliament since the Confederation, was prorogued to-day with, with the usual ceremonies.

News from the Sandwich Islands—Death of a Missionary—Arrival of Coolies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 24.

Honolulu advices to Feb. 5 have been received.

The commercial news is unimportant. The United States Guano Company have disposed of right to remove guano from Howland Island to an English Company, and have withdrawn their vessels between Honolulu and that island.

The Missionary packet *Morning Star* had arrived at Honolulu with intelligence of the death of Rev. E. JOHNSON, at Micronesian Islands. Great success is reported among the Micronesians. The natives are anxious to learn, and desire that missionary teachers be sent them.

The election took place Feb. 3, and created considerable interest, the object being to elect as few of the Government candidates as possible.

The advices from Tahiti are to Jan. 15. The Italian ship *Louisa Conoveno*, from Hong Kong, was in port with 500 coolies on board, 100 having died during the passage.

United States Coal Station on the West Coast of Mexico—Disaster to a Whaler.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 24.

Late advices from Lower California state that the Mexican Government has granted to the United States the unqualified right to establish coal depots for all time on the island of Pichilinque, or if preferred, at Lopez. The coal is to be used for naval vessels of the United States, and is to be delivered free of all duties or charges for import. This concession has repeatedly been refused the British Government.

The whaling bark *Harrison* struck on a reef outside the harbor of Lopez and was taken into Pichitiquel Bay. The damage is considered irreparable.

The affairs in Lower California are quiet.

Extensive Burglaries in Montgomery, Ala.—The Washington Troubles.

MONTGOMERQ, Ala., Monday, Feb. 24.

A gang of burglars had been at work in this locality for the past week. Nearly every house in the city has been entered and robbed of jewelry, watches and money. The last operation of the burglars was an attempt to blow open the vault in a banking-house. Three of the gang, white men and strangers, have been arrested and are in the jail. They are part of a gang now operating in Mobile and other Southern cities. Property found on them has been identified as part of that stolen.

The news from Washington has created a profound impression here, and is the subject of general discussion.

Negro Strike in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Feb. 24.

The strike among the negroes on the wharves, this morning, threatened serious results, but Gen. BURNS, the new Mayor, appeared in person with a file of soldiers and dispersed the rioters, arresting the ringleaders.

Fatal Accident in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Feb. 24.

The afternoon train from Waterbury, on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, to-day, ran over, near Brittan, a sleigh containing two men, named PLATT and HARRIS, cattle buyers. Both were killed, Mr. HARRIS instantly, and Mr. PLATT living half an hour.

Excitement in Richmond—Suit Decided.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Feb. 24.

Notwithstanding the snow and rain to-day, the sidewalks in the vicinity of the newspaper offices were crowded with persons waiting for and discussing the news from Washington.

In the Circuit Court to-day, in a suit for a draft drawn here on a New-Orleans house while that city was in possession of the Federal troops, the Judge decided that contracts made between parties who reside in cities occupied by different armies in time of war were null and void.

The Feeling in New-Orleans—Whisky Released—The Stay Law Unconstitutional.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 24.

There is considerable excitement here to-night over the news from Washington, and there is much anxiety as to the result.

At Galveston all the whisky seized because of a technical violation of the Revenue laws was to-day released by a decision of Judge WATROS, and bonds taken for the value thereof if called upon by the Supreme Court of the State.

Judge HAMILTON, this morning, decided the stay laws to be unconstitutional.

Excitement in Georgia—Order by Gen. Meade.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Feb. 24.

The news from Washington causes great excitement here and elsewhere throughout the State.

In accordance with resolutions of the Convention, Gen. MEADE orders that imprisonment for debt is prohibited, and hereafter no bail process shall be issued out of the State Courts. All persons imprisoned for debt are to be immediately discharged. This order is to remain in force until the election on the Constitution takes place or till further orders from headquarters.

A Hotel Destroyed by Fire in Chicago—Twenty-two Horses Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 24.

The Northwestern Hotel, on West Water-street, was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning, involving a loss of $50,000, on which there is $25,000 insurance. A large barn in the rear of the hotel, belonging to A. J. CARSON, was also destroyed. Twenty-two horses were also burned to death. Mr. CARSON's loss is not less than $15,000.

Fire at Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 24.

A great fire is now raging here. It commenced opposite the telegraph office, in the shoe-store of WM. WOLF, No. 150 Warren-street, and extended to the office of Dr. SMITH and other buildings. The prospect is that a large amount of property will be destroyed. It is impossible to predict where it will end.

Fire at Jackson, Mich.—Loss $70,000.

DETROIT, Monday, Feb. 24.

A fire at Jackson, Mich., on Sunday, destroyed the Wilcox Block, occupied by the People's National Bank; YOUNGLOVE & Co., grocers; FORD, tobacconist, and HIBBARD BROS., fancy goods. The total loss is estimated at $70,000, and the property is insured for $40,000. The fire was caused by a defect in the stove-pipe.

Republican Convention at Rochester—Nomination for Mayor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 24.

The Republican City Convention this evening unanimously nominated Hon. WM. A. REYNOLDS for Mayor.

A telegram announcing the vote on impeaching the President was received with cheers.

The Convention declared unanimously its approval of the action of the House of Representatives.

Abandonment and Suicide of a Young Woman.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 24.

FRANCES E. THURSTON, a young lady of Whitney's Point, Broome County, who eloped with a married man named SIMON S. NEWELL, on the 4th of December last, committed suicide by taking oil of vitriol in this city on Saturday. The jury charge that the cause of the suicide was the abandonment and misusage of Miss THURSTON by Mr. NEWELL.

A Railroad Difficulty Settled.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Monday, Feb. 24.

The suit between the Troy and Boston Railroad and T. W. PARK has been settled, and connections by the way of Bennington, Manchester and Rutland, Vt., are to be resumed immediately.

New-York State Convention.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 24.

In the absence of President WHEELER, Judge HARRIS was appointed President *pro tem.* After the reading of Friday's journal the Convention adjourned.

Issue of a Death Warrant by Gov. Geary.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Monday, Feb. 24.

The Governor to-day issued a death warrant for the execution of WM. DONOVAN, convicted at York for the murder of the Squibb family. The execution will take place March 31.

WASHINGTON.

The Impeachment Question — Latest Rumors Regarding the Situation.

The Evidence to be Brought Against the President—Speculations Regarding the Future—Senator Wade as President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25—2 A. M.

The evidence in the impeachment case will be but a small part of the proceedings. The principal facts are all conceded, and the testimony will consist chiefly of certified copies of the several documents relating to the removal of Secretary STANTON and the appointment of Gen. THOMAS. The pressure to take testimony on subjects outside of this matter will be resisted by the managers, who will control the case on the part of the House.

The great feature of the trial will be the argument of the points of law involved in the case, and the ablest constitutional lawyers of the country will be heard in behalf of both the prosecution and the defence.

The situation is now pacific in character, and the excitement has sensibly decreased.

POSITION OF THE CABINET.

There is much anxiety manifested to learn the course of the Cabinet respecting the recognition of Mr. STANTON. It is believed they will all refuse to recognize him, and it is reported to-night (on what authority I cannot say, that Secretary MCCULLOCH will not pay any requisitions from the War Department unless signed by the Secretary of War *ad interim*, until this question is settled. It is therefore probable that all payments on account of the War Department will be suspended.

MR. WADE'S CABINET.

The probable construction of Mr. WADE's Cabinet is already the subject of speculation. Mr. STANTON will of course be Secretary of War, unless he chooses to vacate the office he has filled so ably and maintained so intrepidly. But besides him no one of the present incumbents would be in accord with Mr. WADE. The name of that upright outspoken Radical, Gen. FRANK E. SPINNER, has been mentioned in connection with the portfolio of the Treasury. It is doubtful if he would accept the office, but his integrity and fidelity as Treasurer of the United States entitle him to every consideration. The name of Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE, of New-York, is also suggested, and it would undoubtedly be received with great favor. As to Mr. WADE's financial ideas nothing is positively known. He is a high tariff man of the strongest sort, but is believed to sympathise to a certain degree with the Western sentiment, in favor of paying our bonds in legal tenders.

GEN. THOMAS' SECOND DEMAND ON MR. STANTON.

The War Department opened this morning at 9 o'clock, with Mr. STANTON in his office, he having remained there during the night. In fact, he has not been away from the building since Friday. He was visited at an early hour this morning by a large number of Senators and Representatives, all of whom were admitted to his office. Judge FISHER, of the District Supreme Court, called at 10:15, and was followed by Gen. O. O. HOWARD.

While these gentlemen were in the room Gen. THOMAS entered the building, and proceeded to Mr. STANTON's room, where he again made the demand for the Department, saying:

"Mr. STANTON, I have this morning again received orders from the President directing me to take charge of the War Department and the records thereof, and discharge the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*. In obedience to that order, Sir, I am here to take charge of the Department and assume the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Mr. STANTON replied: "I don't acknowledge the authority of the President to give any such order, and refuse to surrender the Department to you. You will proceed to your room, Sir, and discharge your duties as Adjutant-General of the Army."

Gen. THOMAS replied, "I will not do so, sir; I have been ordered by the President to discharge the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and I will obey that order."

Gen. THOMAS went into Gen. SHRIVER's room, where he conversed a short time with several who were present, after which he withdrew.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT MAILS.

It was currently reported this morning that Gen. THOMAS, by sending a messenger at an early hour to the city post-office yesterday morning, succeeded in getting the War Department mails. We learn, however, that this was not the fact. An application was made, it is said, on Saturday by Gen. THOMAS for the War Departmeet mail, and Postmaster BOWEN inquired of Postmaster-General RANDALL what course he should pursue. The Postmaster-General declined, it is stated, to instruct him, telling him to act upon his own responsibility, whereupon Mr. BOWEN concluded to obey the one he deemed to be Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON, and no mails have consequently been issued from the City Post-office except upon Mr. STANTON's order.

VISITORS TO MR. STANTON.

Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been with Mr. STANTON for some time to-day. During the morning Mr. STANTON was visited by many members and Senators, but by 12 o'clock they were all at the Capitol. This afternoon he was engaged in transacting the business of the Department, and received persons who called upon business.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President was visited at an early hour by Postmaster-General RANDALL, Attorney-General STANBERRY and Secretaries WELLES and MCCULLOCH, who remained with him for some time. Gen. THOMAS also called and had a short interview previous to going to the War Department. Several members and representatives also called to see the Executive during the morning.

GROUNDLESS RUMORS.

Some absurd statements have been printed here and telegraphed North to the effect that the guard at the War Department has been increased, and that armed sentinels stand at every door. This is simply untrue. The guard is the same in number that has been on duty during the last year, and there are no armed sentinels inside the building. To-day, during business hours, access was free to every body. Of course, M. STANTON admitted to his presence such persons as he saw fit, in which respect his conduct does not differ from previous occasions, except that perhaps he admitted, if anything, a larger number than usual. After business hours no person can obtain admission to the Department now without the permission of the Secretary, just as has been the case heretofore.

THE WRIT OF QUO WARRANTO.

It was expected this morning that the President, through the Attorney-General, would apply promptly to the District Supreme Court, Chief Justice CARTTER presiding, for a writ of *quo warranto* against Mr. STANTON, but it was not until 2 o'clock that the Attorney-Generol appeared in court and filed the information on which the application for the writ is based. The writ will be issued to-morrow.

Attorney-General STANBERY will appear *ex-officio* for the President, and Messrs. M. H. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, and A. G. GRIDDLE, of this city, will appear for Mr. STANTON.

GEN. THOMAS NOT POPULAR.

Gen. THOMAS, after his second visit to the White House, proceeded to his residence on H-street, near Tenth-street, after stating to several persons that he was indisposed to-day, and did not know that he should visit the War Department again during the day. The President's friends are expressing much regret that he should have selected such a weak and unpopular officer as Gen. THOMAS for his purpose. He has been guilty of so many indiscretions of expression and action in this contest thus far that he has brought discredit both upon himself and the President. The fact is, however, he was the only officer of any rank who was within reach at the time, who could be prevailed upon to accept the position.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President's last reception to-night was very largely attended, but there was an absence of members of either House of Congress, while there was a notable presence of a large number of his sympathizers, including many of the old residents of the district, who came out for an especial purpose.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP HANSA.

The steamship *Hansa*, which left Bremen Feb. 9 and Southampton Feb. 11, arrived at this port yesterday with two days' later news than that received by the *Cuba*.

The French departmental journals publish a circular of the Minister of War, dated Feb. 4, enjoining the Prefects of the different Departments to order immediately a census to be made of the men called to compose the National Garde Mobile. The result of the census will be published between Feb. 16 and Feb. 23. The circular points out that the object of this measure is simply to inscribe the names of the men on the lists without there being any necessity for calling the men together at present.

Gen. CLUSERET, a Frenchman and a Captain in the French army at Sebastopol, but whose General's commission was given him by the United States, has been summoned before a Judge of Instruction to show by what right he dubs himself "General." M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC's *Pays*, assuming that he will be found to be a naturalized American, insinuates that the correspondent of the *Courrier Français*, and the critic of abuses in the French army will probably be sent out of the country as an alien.

The Moscow *Gazette* contains the following from Belgrade: "Everything here points to war. Within the last few days the Government have received from Hamburg some thousands of needle guns in addition to those which were bought last year in considerable number. The equipment of the first class of the Landwehr is nearly completed. About 60,000 soldiers are to be put on a war footing. The people are enthusiastic, and several voluntary subscriptions have been made."

At the instance of Mr. ODO RUSSELL, the "Scotch Legion" forming at Rome under Papal auspices has been disbanded, and the men sent home. It appears that the supposed "Scotch," so eager to fight for the Pope, had in reality come from the Emerald Isle to learn the trade of arms with a view to eventually applying their attainments nearer home.

Orders have been issued from the Prussian Government to hasten the works of the Jahde military port. If all goes as it should, they will be completed in the course of this year, when Germany, for the first time in her history, will possess a place of refuge for her shipping admitting of serious defence. The works at Kiel, too, are being pushed on vigorously.

The report that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE had actually sailed from Cronstadt for the purpose of paying a visit to the Queen of Greece is false, inasmuch as the Baltic is perfectly frozen, and the fleet could not have sailed even had it received orders to do so, which never have been given.

FRANCE.

A New Phase of the Kerveguen Affair.

Paris (Feb. 7) Correspondence of the London Herald.

The Kervéguen affair has just come before the public in another phase. The "jury of honor," appointed to investigate the charges against certain Paris papers, have applied to the President of the Civil Tribunal for permission to see a packet of papers belonging to the late M. DE LA VARENNE, which had been sequestered by the Court. M. DE LA VARENNE, who died in August last, was a kind of confidential agent of the Italian Government in Paris, and is supposed to have been the intermediary between the Cabinet of Florence and that portion of the French press accused of accepting bribes. The papers left by M. DE LA VARENNE comprised six packets. By an order of the Court on Jan. 21, five of the packets were ordered to be examined by the *juge de paix*; but with regard to the sixth packet, the President decided that it should rest under his seal in the registry of the Civil Tribunal. Yesterday the inheritors of M. DE LA VARENNE applied to the President that the sixth packet of letters, which is supposed to contain revelations more or less important, might be added to the other five. At the same time, MM. KERVEGUEN, GUEROULT and HAVIN asked that, in the interest of the inquiry ordered by the "jury of honor," all the papers of the late M. DE LA VARENNE might be opened to their examination. The deceased's family raising no objection. President BENOIT CHAMP ordered that all the papers might be examined, but only at the registry in question, and without any displacing of the documents.

A Revolution in Semi-Official Journalism.

Paris (Feb. 7) correspondence of the London Herald.

I must not omit to mention the revolution which is about to take place in semi-official journalism. The great M. PAULIN LIMAYRAC, who for so many years has labored in the columns of the *Constitutionnel* to convince an incredulous public that everything was for the best in the best of Empires, at whose inspired *dicta* continental bourses fell and Europe shook, is about to abdicate his tripod and censer. He had the bump of veneration strongly developed, and it is only fair to him to say that he discharged his arduous functions with unflagging zeal, and with an absence of bitterness against his opponents which does credit to his temper, which at times must have been sorely tried, for, as he stood in the capacity of "whipping-boy," he had to endure many a severe application of the lash. He is to be removed from his oracular throne to the Council of State, and some day no doubt will be made a prefect. The *Constitutionnel* is to be placed under the control of a man of very different stamp—M. HENRI BAUDRILLART, whose articles on economic subjects have for many years been one of the features of the *Journal des Débats*—a fact which has less to do with his new appointment than the circumstance of his being the son-in-law of M. de SACY, whose tendency to "render wat's his'n unto Cæsar" (his review of the Emperor's remarkable "Life of Cæsar" is a *chef d'œuvre* of common-place laudation,) procured him a seat in the Senate.

FENIANISM.

The Arrest of Capt. Mackay and His Accomplices — Antecedents of the Prisoners.

Dublin (Feb. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

The arrest of Capt. MACKAY, which led to such a scene of excitement in Cork on Friday night, is deemed to be of considerable importance, and furnishes another satisfactory proof of the vigilance and courage of the Police. Some interesting details of the circumstances under which the capture was effected, and of the subsequent proceedings, have been since received. For some time past the Police have been keeping a keen lookout for the redoubtable Captain, who was frequently referred to during the trials at the Special Commission in Cork in 1865, and is believed to have held high command in the Fenian army during the brief campaign which followed the famous rising on the 5th of March last. A report had been industriously circulated that he had left the country for America; but the Police suspected that he was still in Cork, taking an active part in the robberies of arms which startled the authorities in that city. Having received a timely hint, between 8 and 9 o'clock on Friday night, that he was then at a public house kept by a man named CRONIN, in Market-street, Head Constable GEALE and Constables KENNEDY and O'BRIEN, all dressed in plain clothes, proceeded to the house. Judicious arrangements had been made in anticipation of resistance, by distributing a number of constables at convenient places in the vicinity of the coal quay. GEALE and his two companions entered the house and at once closed the door. In the tap-room were three young men sitting and MACKAY standing up, apparently addressing them. GEALE laid his left hand on MACKAY, for whose arrest he had the Lord Lieutenant's warrant. The "Captain" thrust his hand into his breast, with the evident object of drawing a revolver, and the two constables observing the motion, closed on him and knocked him down. His companions rushed to the rescue, and a general scuffle took place. While GEALE held MACKAY with his left hand and pointed a revolver at him with his right, the "Captain" clutched the revolver and tried to wrest it from the Head constable's grasp. He ultimately succeeded in getting his own revolver, and pointed it in turn at GEALE, while one of his comrades got on the Head Constable's back and tried to choke him. An up-and-down struggle was maintained for some minutes, but a reserve of constables having arrived to the assistance of GEALE, gave the Police a decided advantage. Constable CASEY, one of the auxiliary body, was in the act of approaching MACKAY, who was then on the ground in a corner, when the "Captain's" revolver was discharged, and the constable wounded in the thigh. Constable KENNEDY succeeded in disarming MACKAY, who, with two of his companions, was then handcuffed. The man who had endeavored to strangle the Head Constable contrived to escape in the confusion. Meanwhile, an excited crowd had assembled outside the house, and the proceedings within having attracted the attention of the populace, and the arrival of the Police made it evident that arrests were being made. When the constables issued forth into the streets with their prisoners, they were assailed with stones, bottles and other missiles, from which some cuts were received, but, at the point of the bayonet, they cleared a passage, and brought the prisoners to Bridewell. One of the crowd, who alleged that he was only looking on, was slightly wounded by a bayonet thrust. Some other arrests were subsequently made, and the whole party of prisoners were brought upon Saturday before an unusually numerous bench of magistrates at the Police office. Their names were given as Patrick Murphy, *alias* Wm. Mackay, John Cronin, Timothy Mannix, Walter Walsh, Michael Hartnitt, Timothy Hinchin and Bartholomew White. With the exception of MACKAY, they were all middle-aged men. HARTNITT is a draper's assistant, MANNIX a fisherman; CRONIN is the proprietor of the public house who was charged with harboring MACKAY. Head Constable GEALE detailed the circumstances of the arrest, which was for high treason. He told the persons who were in the room with MACKAY that he would shoot any one who interfered, and that he would bring him to jail, dead or alive. The "Captain" told him he had but one life to lose, and would lose it. They struggled for about twenty minutes. He was at length overpowered and brought off. HARTNITT interfered during the encounter. The prisoners MANNIX and WALSH protested that they did not take any part in the conflict. The magistrates resolved to let CRONIN go upon his undertaking to appear when called on, and remanded the other prisoners. MACKAY was afterward identified by the artilleryman at Fota, as the leader of the party who attacked the Martello Tower, and who was addressed as "Captain Mac" by the rest of the party. Two other arrests have since been made. MACKAY is described as a young, beardless man, "sallow and cadaverous-looking, with high cheek-bones and sunken eyes, and determined cast of countenance, and defiant air." In 1865 he was convicted, but after the failure of the proceedings in M'AFFERTY's case he was allowed to return to America. He came back again, however, before the 5th of March last. The precautions of the military and police have not been relaxed.

American (Waltham) Watches.

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Railroad Engineers, Conductors, Expressmen, and other experts as superior to all others for durability, steadiness and accuracy as timekeepers.

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—*Advertisement.*

Revolution in Washington—Stanton removed—extra edition—bought a paper—flaming headlines—couldn't see it—wanted to invest—turned the paper—saw "Hydraulic Cow Milker"—examined the machine—felt convinced—went in—bought a county—sold to satisfaction—$50 a day profit—a chance for you—call and examine—No. 206 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Get a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. You may need it for a sudden cough or cold.

—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

Among the many preparations of Tonics and Bitters which have been introduced by various individuals, for the purpose of strengthening the human stomach, and to induce appetite, as also to assist the digestive organs, I do not think, so far as my knowledge extends, that out of the many preparations presented to the public, some of which are spoken of by the preparers of them, that such is their great virtues that they will cure all diseases no matter what character or type they may assume. Now, any man of sense, who possesses the slightest knowledge of *materia medica*, knows that no medicine that was ever discovered will cure all the diseases to which mankind are liable. If this were the case the study of medicine would cease to be a science, and all the great men of the profession, who have passed away, and who have left their experience behind them, sink into insignificance when placed in competition with the Solomons of the nineteenth century. All such assertions are untrue, and are evidently put in public print to deceive the ignorant and the unsuspecting, for the sake of gain, all of which will sooner or later receive public condemnation. If the injuries arising from such a course of procedure rebounded back upon the perpetrators of them only, it would be no more than their just dues, but, unfortunately, its villanous influence is felt by the entire profession, and therefore works an evil that the perpetrators of them little dreamed of when they undertook to carry them into effect.

Truth is mighty and must prevail, and when persons who have in their research made a discovery in medicine for the benefit of their fellow-men, they should deal honorably and truthfully with them by stating, no more or less, the uses for which it is intended. Such a course of action will redound more to their honor and credit and therefore add to the confidence of the people, as no man, unless he be an idiot, would suffer himself to be deceived with such false representations a second time. The writer of this article has been intimately acquainted with Dr. Schenck for ten years past, and believing, as he does, that he is a high-minded, honorable man, and that he would not, for the sake of gain, impose upon the credulity of his fellow-men, he takes great pleasure in saying that his Seaweed Tonic is the best and most pleasant bitters which has been yet introduced to the public, if properly applied to the purpose for which it is intended. He does not pretend to say that it is applicable to all diseases, but to one only, the affection of the Liver. When this very important organ of the human body is out of order, the whole system is thrown into confusion, and no man can tell what results may arise from it. Bilious fever of the most aggravated type, or it may assume the remittent or intermittent form; also bilious colic, which often produces death; and those two wretched of all diseases, the ague and dyspepsia, and though last, yet not least to be dreaded, as it is sure to produce death, that terrible of all complaints, diabetes. The writer of this article has experienced all of these diseases except the latter, from which, thank God, he has so far escaped this much dreaded fatal complaint, for which no cure has as yet been discovered. If, therefore, my fellow citizens, you feel any desire to escape from an attack of the various and dangerous diseases of which I have mentioned, all that will be necessary for you to do is to follow the advice of the lamented but talented Dr. Jenner, who was the first discoverer of vaccination, and by which discovery he saved the lives of thousands of the rising generations, and after having written volumes upon *materia medica*, left as his last advice to man, the following rules: Keep the head cool, the feet warm, and the stomach clean, and you will need no physician, as this, said he, comprises all that I have written; the two first portions all men can comply with; the third and last must be effected by the use of medicine. And the writer of this article knows of no medicine that will perform its duties so well and so safe as Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic; the pills clear out the bile and mucus from the stomach and bowels, while the tonic strengthens them, enabling them to resist the vitiated bile which is poured out from the liver, by correcting the acrid acid contained therein, and producing a good appetite, by assisting the stomach to digest the food. While the liver is in this disturbed condition, the proper time to take it is after each meal, say some few minutes after eating. A wine glass will be sufficient. *No more*, unless pain from flatulency should arise. In that case an additional glass will do no harm. The writer of this article, be it understood, has no interest in Dr. Schenck's business, pecuniary or otherwise, and in writing these articles has been governed entirely by but one feeling, and that is for the relief and comfort and a long life for his fellow-man.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1868.—*Advertisement.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches clear and give strength to the voice of Singers, and are indispensable to Public Speakers.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease."

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Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

Thousands Remain Victims of Neuralgia, nerve-ache, and other painful nervous diseases, from not being aware that Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, is the positive remedy. This medicine stimulates the nerve fluid. Apothecaris have it. Principal depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price, $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

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SEWING-MACHINES.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

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Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine walking boots, pebble Morocco, glove and goat, black and bronze, lace and button Polish boots; hand sewed, of the latest styles and best materials.

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Ask your Grocer for J. & J. Colman's DOUBLE SUPERFINE LONDON MUSTARD, which obtained the highest award at the Paris Exposition, sold in one pound and half pound tins, full weight.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

WILSON—PICKRELL.—On Thursday, Feb. 20, at Trinity Church, by Rev. T. K. Conrad, Capt. J. EVELETH WILSON, U. S. Army, to VIOLETTA S., daughter of J. F. Pickrell, Esq., of Staten Island.

On Thursday, the 20th instant, at Trinity Chapel, by the Reverend Morgan Dix, S. T. D., assisted by the Reverend Francis Harrison, RICHARD MOBLEY HARISON, of the City of New-York, to GERTRUDE HARISON, second daughter of the late Richard Harison Ogden, of the said City.

DIED.

CORNELL.—On Monday, Dec. 24, MARY, relict of Cornelius Cornell, aged 77 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEMAREST.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 23, in the 23d year of his age, JAMES H., son of Cornelius C. and Mary A. Demarest.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 224 West 10th-st.

GESNER.—At Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 23, HARRIET, wife of the late Abraham Gesner, M. D., in the 67th year of her age.

Funeral from Christ's Church, Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 12 M. Train leaves 30th-st. Depot at 10 A. M.

GWYER.—On Sunday, Feb. 23, of congestion, after scarlet fever, HAMILTON MACE, youngest son of Frederick S. and Fannie R. Gwyer, aged 2 years, 3 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at their residence, No. 115 East Houston-st., to-day at 12½ P. M. The remains will be conveyed in a funeral car to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment on the 2½ P. M. train from 26th-st.

HAWTHORNE.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 23, JOHN N. HAWTHORNE, for many years a resident and prominent merchant of New-Orleans.

His remains will be removed to Huntington, L. I., for interment in the family vault. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Huntington, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 25th inst.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

MACKIN.—On Monday, Feb. 24, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, in this City, Mr. CHARLES MACKIN.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral from the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams',) on Thursday at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

☞ Newburg, Fishkill and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

NICHOLS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 24, Miss SARA ANN NICHOLS, aged 67 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place at Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave at 9 A. M.

SEAMAN.—On Seventh Day morning, second month, 22d, CAROLINE H., widow of the late Dr. Wm. Seaman, in the 60th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 76 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Third Day afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 22, JULIA, widow of the late L. Smith.

STEVENS.—At Buffalo, on Sunday, Feb. 16, MARY DENNISTON, youngest child of Edward and Juliana E. Stevens, aged 18 months.

VALLANCE.—On Sunday, Feb. 23, Mrs. SARAH VALLANCE, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M., from the Methodist Church in 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WILLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 23, EDMUND WILLIS, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 202 Clermont-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL THE PEOPLE ARE READING IT.

THE EARLY LIFE OF GEN. GRANT,

BY HIS FATHER,

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE LEDGER,

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For 300 years the curative properties of Sarsaparilla have lain dormant in a part of the root that have escaped the notice of chemists. By *the new process recently discovered* by Dr. RADWAY, in extracting the medical properties from vegetable substances that enter into the composition of RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, SARSAPARILLIAN, the crystalline principle of Sarsaparilla was found to possess *the true virtues* ascribed to this root, and, obtained as it now is under Dr. RADWAY's *new process*, rescues by its wonderful curative power over all forms of Chronic, Skin, Scrofulous and uncured secondary diseases, the reputation of Sarsaparilla from the unfavorable opinions of the medical faculty.

SARSAPARILLIAN, SARSAPARILLIAN, associated with other ingredients of extraordinary curative properties, enters into the composition of

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and this remedy may now be considered as the most effectual and quick curative remedy in all chronic, glandular, skin, kidney, bladder and urinary diseases. In diseases of the lungs, bronchi, throat and liver, it affords immediate assistance. It communicates its curative powers through the blood, sweat and urine. The moment it is swallowed it commences its work of purification and the expulsion of corrupt humors from the blood. It repairs the waste of the body with sound and healthy material, and secures functional harmony of each depraved organ in the natural secretion of its proper constituents. In cases where there is difficulty in the kidneys, and diabetes, gravel, catarrh, or irritation of the bladder, Bright's disease, &c., &c., is present, this remedy will give immediate relief, and insure a cure.

Question.—Dr. A. asks, "Will your Resolvent make a permanent cure of uncured secondary disease? If so, have you satisfactory proof?"

Answer.—We have a number of cases of persons that were unsuccessfully treated on the Parisian plan of vapor baths of Mercury, Arsenic, Sulphur, and the administration of Mercury, Potass, Iodine, where their sufferings were only suppressed, and in a few months the disease appeared again—that as far back as 1849-50—and when treated by the Renovating Resolvent, as prepared under the new process, were cured, and since married, have had children, and no trace of disease or impure blood has been developed in their children up to this time. We have not heard of one instance of the reappearance of the old disease that was treated by the Resolvent under its new mode of preparation. As it is now prepared, its power over all diseases generated in the blood, or where there are poisonous elements in the blood, either Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Worms in the Skin, Salt Rheum, Cancerous Ulcers or Tumors, is quick and positive. In all cases where there is disease caused by impure blood, depraved habit of system, functional derangement, or through the evil effects of Mercury or imperfect digestion, this remedy *will cure*, if it is in the power of human agency to do so. The experience of over 25 years gives us confidence in the curative efficacy of our Remedies, and justifies us in making these promises to the public.

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For curing Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases.

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BE WISE TO-DAY.—'TIS MADNESS TO neglect a cough or cold, however slight. Consumption may follow, and though DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has frequently cured this much-dreaded disease, for the primary diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, it always cures where other remedies fail.

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE PROFESSIONALLY at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. All advice free of charge, but for a thorough examination of the Lungs with his Respirometer, his price is $5. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

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The course of instruction embraces French, English, German, Italian, piano, singing, drawing, dancing, calisthenics, &c.

The gardens and play grounds are extensive, and the house is situated in one of the highest and healthiest parts of Paris. The religious education of the children is carefully looked after, Catholic and Protestant clergymen attending the establishment regularly for the purpose.

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WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 25th, WEDNESDAY, 26th, THURSDAY, 27th and SATURDAY, 29th inst., closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

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ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN

on the errors and abuses incident to youth and early manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia.

POLITICAL.

THE FRIENDS OF CONSTITUTIONAL liberty and of Andrew Johnson are requested to meet at the City Hall in the City of New-York, at 4 P. M. TO-MORROW, in reference to the matters before the present Congress. By order,

CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, President.

B. P. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

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Registered '81	111¾	112	5-20 C. '67	108¼	108⅜
Coupon, 1881	111¾	112	10-40 Reg	101⅝	102
5-20 Regist'd '62	108	108½	10-40 Coupon	105¾	10[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	111⅜	111⅞	Gold	140¾	140⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅝	109	June 7.30	107⅜	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅝	109¾	July 7.30	107½	107⅝
5-20 C. '65, Jan July	107⅞	108			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Feb. 24, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 32 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 68 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT. SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

RACINE, KENOSHA, MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN BONDS Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st. Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

METROPOLITAN GAS. CITIZENS' GAS. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY, No. 209 Walnut-st. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1868.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

S. McHENRY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. FEB. 17, 1868.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more coupons, due March 1, 1868, will now be received for examination at the U. S. Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March next, to holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 3d day of March next.

WM. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 278, 394, 367, 357, 289, 432, 408, 566, 528, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 481, 600, 421 and 280 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th inst. until the morning of the 26th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INS. CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 2d day of March proximo, between the hours of 12 o'clock Noon and 1 o'clock P. M. By order

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, NO. 205 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at which time an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.

H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., COR. EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank held this day, at the banking rooms, Mr. JNO. B. DICKINSON was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. D. L. Ross, deceased.

JNO. H. STOUT, Cashier.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.—The coupons due March 1, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on that day by WM. C. RUSHMORE, Treasurer, at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Knowlton Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, 3d March, 1868, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books are closed until after the election.

G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at PAR and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

FEB. 1, 1868.

Net assets, Jan. 31, 1867		$17,639,296 97
Receipts.		
For premiums and annuities	$8,857,286 31	
Interest	1,248,011 30	
Rents	67,750 00—	$10,173,047 61
Total		$27,812,344 58
Disbursements.		
Claims by death	$914,537 78	
Claims on endowments matured	36,300 00	
Cash dividends to policies	2,517,114 65	
Surrendered policies	256,667 35	
Annuities	14,618 06	
Commissions and commutations of future commissions	925,637 32	
Exchange, postage, advertising, printing and stationery	116,630 10	
Medical examiners, salaries and law expenses	241,985 91	
Taxes and sundry office expenses	106,921 87	
Office rent sinking fund	20,000 00—	$5,149,892 44
Net assets, Feb. 1, 1868		$22,662,452 14
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in bank	$1,574,770 92	
Bonds and mortgages	15,176,945 63	
Government stocks	5,003,108 75	
Real estate	937,835 12	
Balances due from agents	39,791 72—	$22,662,452 14
Add:		
Interest accrued but not due	$173,113 00	
Interest due and unpaid	4,252 45	
Value of future commissions commuted as above	547,255 11	
Premiums deferred semi-annual and quarterly	1,045,568 53	
Premiums due (principally for policies issued in December and January)	386,735 63	
Market value of stocks in excess of cost	499,942 69—	2,656,867 41
Gross assets Feb. 1, 1868		$25,319,319 55
Increase in net cash assets for the year		5,023,155 17
The Assets are thus Appropriated.		
Net reserve at 4 per cent. interest for re-insurance.		
For policies	$14,824,225 79	
Dividend additions	7,188,059 88	
Total reserve	$22,012,285 67	
Claims by death, including additions unpaid (not yet due)	123,955 81	
Premiums paid in advance	45,095 22	
Dividend of 1868, cash value	2,370,317 86	
Undivided surplus on basis of 4 per cent	767,664 99	
Total	$25,319,319 55	
Total number of policies issued during the year		19,460
Amount insured thereon		$62,252,606
Number of deaths during the year		301
Amount insured thereon		$871,200
Policy and Risk Account.		
Life policies—Annual payments	31,904	100,204,703 00
Ten payments	7,687	30,796,125 00
Five payments	295	1,604,000 00
Paid up	256	515,691 00
Irregular	24	63,000 00
Endowments—Annual payments	8,377	26,048,116 00
Ten payments	3,318	13,456,784 00
Five payments	34	200,300 00
Paid up	86	144,320 00
Irregular	197	624,000 00
Children's endowments	114	185,300 00
Survivorship annuities (annual)	39	18,350 00
Life annuities (annual)	53	17,732 50
Total	52,384	$173,878,421 50
Dividend additions in force	15,123,457 12	
Dividend additions for dividend of 1868	5,320,010 74	20,443,467 86
Total number and amount of policies in force	52,384 00	194,321,889 36

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON.
J. V. L. PRUYN.
WM. MOORE.
R. H. McCURDY.
ISAAC G. PEARSON.
MARTIN BATES.
WM. BETTS, LL.D.
JOHN WADSWORTH.
ALFRED EDWARDS.
OLIVER H. PALMER.
SAM. E. SPROULLS.
SAM. M. CORNELL.
LUCIUS ROBINSON.
W. SMITH BROWN.
RICHARD PATRICK.
WM. H. POPHAM.
WM. A. HAINES.
EZRA WHEELER.
S. L. HUSTED.
SAM. D. BABCOCK.
DAVID HOADLEY.
HENRY A. SMYTHE.
WM. V. BRADY.
WM. E. DODGE.
GEO. S. COE.
WM. M. VERMILYE.
JOHN. E. DEVELIN.
WELLINGTON CLAPP.
ALONZO CHILD.
HENRY E. DAVIES.
RICHD. A. McCURDY.
FRANCIS SKIDDY.
J. ELLIOTT CONDICT.
JAMES C. HOLDEN.
HUGH N. CAMP.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
LEWIS C. LAWTON, Assistant Actuary.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
FRED. SCHROEDER, Asst. Secretary.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D., HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES, } Counsel.
MINTURN POST, M. D., ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,322,015 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums	$10,160,125 46

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	4,224,364 61
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,305,865 93

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,232,453 27
Cash in bank	373,374 02
Total amount of assets	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

FIFTY per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES.
CHARLES DENNIS.
W. H. H. MOORE.
HENRY COIT.
WM. C. PICKERSGILL.
LEWIS CURTIS.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL.
LOWELL HOLBROOK.
R. WARREN WESTON.
ROYAL PHELPS.
CALEB BARSTOW.
A. P. PILLOT.
WILLIAM E. DODGE.
DAVID LANE.
JAMES BRYCE.
DANIEL S. MILLER.
WM. STURGIS.
HENRY K. BOGERT.
JOSHUA J. HENRY.
DENNIS PERKINS.
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.
J. HENRY BURGY.
CORNELIUS GRINNELL.
C. A. HAND.
JAMES LOW.
B. J. HOWLAND.
BENJ. BABCOCK.
FLETCHER WESTRAY.
ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.
GORDON W. BURNHAM.
FRED. CHAUNCEY.
R. L. TAYLOR.
GEO. S. STEPHENSON.
WILLIAM H. WEBB.
PAUL SPOFFORD.
SHEPPARD GANDY.
FRANCIS SKIDDY.
CHARLES P. BURDETT.
ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company will close on the 25th inst. and reopen on the 28th day of March.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO

NO. 20 WALL-ST. CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE,"

The only system of insurance under which a company's ability to pay its losses KEEPS FULL PACE with its increasing business, and consequent increasing liability to *incur* loss without imposing any liability whatever upon the holders of its Policies.

CONTINENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

102 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
GROSS SURPLUS	1,314,590 31
CASH ASSETS	1,814,590 31

ASSETS. January 1, 1868.

Extract from statement rendered to Insurance Department, State of New York:

Cash balance in Bank	$115,136 73	
Cash balance in Offices	2,676 26	$117,812 99
Demand Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions (worth over $496,000)		349,600 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (1st Liens on Real Estate, (worth over $1,500,000,)		522,350 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, as follows:		
$25,000 American Exchange Bank	$28,000 00	
5,000 Bank of North America	5,450 00	
5,000 Bank of America	6,900 00	
5,000 Broadway Bank	11,000 00	
5,000 Importers' and Traders' Bank	5,850 00	
5,000 Mercantile Bank	5,500 00	
5,000 Merchants' Bank	5,600 00	
10,000 Metropolitan Bank	13,000 00	
10,000 Nassau Bank	10,500 00	
10,000 National Bank	10,800 00	
13,000 St. Nicholas Bank	13,390 00	
5,000 Union Bank	5,700 00	
10,000 N. Y. Cen. Railroad Bonds	9,500 00	
10,000 N. Y. & Erie 3d Mortgage B'ds	9,700 00	
10,000 Kings Co. War Enlistm't B'ds	9,500 00	
35,000 N. Y. State 20 yrs 7 per ct. B'ds	37,450 00	
1,000 N. Y. Central Park Improvement Bonds	950 00	
1,500 N. Y. Fire Indemnity Bonds	1,425 00	
20,000 Tennessee Bonds	12,800 00	
60,000 U. S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1881	67,500 00	
28,000 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	29,260 00	
293,000 U. S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1867	323,330 00—	623,105 00
Real Estate 102 Broadway, and No. 1 Pine-st., N. Y., owned by the Company		150,000 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid (since paid)		20,692 27
Premiums due (since paid)		28,338 38
Rents accrued (since paid)		2,691 67
		$1,814,590 31

LIABILITIES, { more than two-thirds of which is for unclaimed scrip and scrip interest. } $93,440 16

SCRIP DIVIDEND FOR 1867, THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of Premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, '59, '60, and '61 are now being redeemed in cash.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS, OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES.—Safe and reliable investment for Savings Banks and for parties holding trust funds.

$500,000 First Mortgage Western Division Bonds, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company; interest semi-annually, February and August.

$100,000 First Mortgage Bonds Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company; interest 7 per cent., payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$100,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company preferred shares; interest 7 per cent., payable January and July; secured by lease of road and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds, Western Division; whole mortgage debt on 144 miles, $966,000, less than $7,000 per mile; interest payable January and July, and secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Sinking Fund, 7 per cent. bonds; secured by land and income; 7 per cent. interest, payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Toledo, Logansport & Burlington Railroad Company's Bonds; interest 7 per cent. semi-annually, payable February and August; interest guaranteed by Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company.

CHARLES L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Co., No. 26 Exchange-place.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL CO., NO. 41 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Ashburton Coal Company for the election of five directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Transfer books closed from the 4th to the 10th day of March inclusive. JOHN T. ROLLINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 South-st., Feb. 20, 1868.—An election for nine directors and three inspectors of election will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 3, next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order, H. V. MASON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY. TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th inst.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000, ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK. Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

INTEREST on new deposits commences the first day of each month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of tax. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President,
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAFETY.

THE NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL COMPANY

Are now prepared to turnish the public with a pure refined Petroleum Oil

THAT WILL NOT EXPLODE.

This Oil is free from all ADULTERATION, gives a BRIGHT, SOFT and STEADY light, and has no disagreeable odor.

It is the WHITEST, PUREST and BEST Oil made, and can be used with PERFECT SAFETY.

Quality always uniform and guaranteed to give satisfaction. For sale wholesale and retail. Cans (boxed) containing 5 gallons, $3 each.

Send for a circular or call at the Company's salesroom, No. 76 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

BY THE FIRE IN NO. 51 FRONT-ST. on the 11th inst. we had 1,000 barrels of flour burned up, on which we had effected insurance in the American Fire Insurance Company of this City. On the 20th we presented bill for same, with proof of loss, and this day we have to acknowledge receipt of payment for bill as rendered, less 60 days' interest.

HENRY W. SMITH & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1868.

SECRET SAFES FOR THE SAFE KEEPING, in concealment, of valuable papers, jewels, &c. These safes are waterproof, and may be secreted in the ground, under water, or in any place that caution may suggest. If properly concealed they are both fireproof and burglar-proof. SECRET SAFE COMPANY, No. 254 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

A.—GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and Eye Glasses. Preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GALEN A. CARTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH L. SMITH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES COHEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CALEB D. GILDERSLEEVE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. SHULTS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NICHOLS K. OATLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 25, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. SCRIVENER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph H. Scrivener, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1868.

f18-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George H. Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated at New-York on the 15th day of February, 1868.

f18-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NOYES STREETER, JR., bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Noyes Streeter, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1868.

f18-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy, No. 276.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CHENEY, a bankrupt.—By order of the said Court: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all creditors of the said bankrupt, to appear on the 13th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court, at the United States Court-rooms in Buffalo, in said district, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of said creditors will be had before J. D. Husbands, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, in the City of Rochester, in said district, on the 10th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Feb. 14, 1868. N. K. FILLMORE, Clerk.

JOHN M'CONVILL, Attorney. f18-1aw3wTu

NO. 54.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND W. CLARK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ferdinand W. Clark, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1867. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f11-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD F. TRACEY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward F. Tracey, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit on the 5th day of December, A. D., 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy.

Dated at New-York City, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f18-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 584.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER WETMORE a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Oliver Wetmore, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f25-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN A. BROOKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin A. Brooks, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868. ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,

f25-1aw3wTu* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FELIX A. FERRIS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Felix A. Ferris, of Pleasant Valley, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1868.

f25-1aw3wTu* ROBT. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.—At New-York City, Feb. 10, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FRANCIS E. WILLIAMS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f11-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—At New-York City, Feb. 10, 1868.—The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of RICHARD H. MILLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York; within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f11-aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

COAL.

INCE HALL CANNEL COAL, NOW LANDING, AND FOR SALE BY W. L. NORTHAM, No. 373 Pearl-st.

CANNEL COAL.—BEST INCE HALL, EX SHIP *Ellen Austin*, for sale in lots to suit, from lighter at foot 21st-st., North River, next week, by LEWIS W. PHILLIPS, No. 437 6th-av., and No. 30 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON NORFOLK AND 46TH-STS.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1868, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

NORFOLK-ST.—The three-story brick front house, (with new and first-class store under,) and lot No. 33 Norfolk-st.; lot 25x100; house 25x48: gas and water throughout.

46TH-ST.—Two lots n. s., 250 feet east of 10th-av.

For maps, &c., apply to auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

7,000 drums prime Smyrna Figs.
20 cases Figs, in baskets.
300 Loose baskets Figs.
3,000 drums Smyrna Figs, stained.
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
300 frails seedless Raisins.
150 casks sun Raisins.
200 kegs sun Raisins.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9, East River:

3,242 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
442 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

Cargo schooner *Maria*, from Palermo.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, of the late firm of MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 62 5th-av.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on MONDAY, 2d of March, at 10½ o'clock, at the Verandah Hotel, corner of Houston and Crosby sts., the entire contents of the above hotel. By order of the assignees.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1868, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

Executor's sale of a highly cultivated farm at Flushing, L. I., and four lots in Brooklyn, belonging to the estate of Garret Nostrand, deceased.

80 acres of fine land, beautifully situated on high ground, with fine view of Flushing, adjoining the farm of Henry Elliott, Thos. Whitson and Wm. Smart, Esqs., one mile from railroad depot. On the premises are three dwelling-houses, together with all necessary outbuildings, &c., and an abundance of fruit of all kinds. Barns, stables, tool-house, carriage-house, poultry-yard, hennery, &c., all in good repair. Farm well fenced throughout with stone and post rails.

ALSO,

NOSTRAND-AV., BROOKLYN—4 lots on the west side of Nostrand-av., commencing 40 feet south of Willoughby-av., each 25x100. Title perfect. One-half can remain on mortgage.

HENRY CLEMENT,
JOHN NOSTRAND,
PETER P. SCHOONMAKER,
Executors of Garret Nostrand, deceased.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY on East Broadway, Broome and Pike streets.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of F. G. Rogers, Executor of James Rogers, deceased.

BROOME-ST.—The valuable lot with the two-story and attic brick building, No. 486, between Wooster and Laurens sts., leased until May 1, 1869, at $1,000. Lot 18.9x75.

EAST BROADWAY—Valuable three-story and attic brick building, No. 173 East Broadway, opposite Canal-st. Possession May 1, 1868. Lot 26x100.

PIKE-ST.—Valuable two-story and attic brick building, No. 52 Pike-st., between Madison and Monroe sts. Possession May 1, 1868. Lot 24x86.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CLINTON AND NORFOLK STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order Robt. L. Shaw, Esq., Trustee:

CLINTON ST.—The two lots of land with the two-story brick houses on the front, and three-story brick houses on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Clinton-st., between Grand and Broome sts., and known as Nos. 151 and 153.

NORFOLK-ST.—The lot of land, with the brick front house thereon, situate on the east side of Norfolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts., known as No. 48 Norfolk-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES ON 5TH-AV., NORTH NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WILLIS-AV.—The five three-story brick houses and lots on east side of Willis-av., 50 feet south of 143d-st., each house 20x40; lot 20x100.

WILLIS-AV.—The four four-story brick houses and lots on east side of Willis-av., 50 feet south of 140th-st., each house 25x40; lots 25x100.

The above are very near Harlem Bridge; communication by steamboat or railroad.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENE-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GREENE-ST.—The two three-story brick houses and lots situate on the westerly side of Greene-st., about 204 feet north of Canal-st., and known as Nos. 19 and 21 Greene-st. No 19 is 25x100 feet; house 22x60 feet. No 21 is 20x100 feet; house 60 feet.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE I will expose for sale at public vendue, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of March next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at the salesroom of H. H. Leeds, No. 93 Liberty-st., in New-York City, sundry stones and copper plates, with engravings of maps thereon, and copyrights to the same, by virtue of chattel mortgage made by H. F. Walling.

THOMAS D. ROBINSON, Attorney for H. B. Metcalf, Mortgagee.

ISLE ROYAL MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all shares in the Isle Royal Mining Company, advertised for sale Feb. 15, 1868, on account of non-payment of assessment of $350 per share, due Sept. 7, 1867, except such shares as have been paid up, and such shares as shall be paid up previous to Feb. 26, will be sold at auction, under postponement order, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 44 Exchange-place, by D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer, without further postponement. By order of Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec28-1awtomar25

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

187 BROOKLYN CITY LOTS. AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, FEB. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

187 BROOKLYN CITY LOTS, ON MARCY AND HARRISON AVENUES, RUTLEDGE, HEYWOOD, LYNCH, MIDDLETON AND GWINETT STREETS,

Within ten minutes of the ferries.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps and full particulars of the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, AT THE "BERRIAN WAREROOMS," NO. 601 BROADWAY, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Will sell by auction, without reserve, the large and valuable stock of house-furnishing articles at the "Berrian Warerooms," No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. The sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 27 and 28, at 10½ o'clock, and continued each day until the whole of this extensive stock is disposed of. Among an immense number of other articles are the following, viz.:

Plated and Bronze Urns,
Plated Tea Sets,
Cake Baskets,
Vegetable Dishes,
Butter Dishes,
Liqueur Stands,
Casters,
Egg Stands,
Trays,
Toast Racks,
Japan Trays,
Coal Vases,
Toilet Sets,
Bronzed Tea-kettles,
Bronzed Urns,
Fire Sets,
Copper and Brass Kettles,
Iron Utensils,
Fancy Chairs,
Plate Warmers,
Meat Dishes,
Dish Covers,
Ivory Cork Screws,
Camp Chairs,
Tool Chests,
Meat Safes,
Tables,
Perambulators,
Fenders,
Fancy Steps,
Step-Ladders,
Brooms & Brushes,
Knives and Forks,
Plated Knives and Forks,
Fire Stands,
Bird Cages, &c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of every other article used by families in housekeeping. This will be found the most complete stock ever offered by public auction in this City. Catalogues as above.

FIFTY-NINTH AUCTION SALE. 50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1868.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's sales room, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, 50,000 TONS of coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1868.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

W. W. BACKUS, Auctioneer.

THREE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS AT AUCTION.—W. W. BACKUS will sell ON THE PREMISES on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, three new brown-stone front houses in State-st., south side, between Clinton and Court sts., commencing 104 feet west of Court-st. These houses are built by days' work in the most substantial manner, the walls being twelve inches to the roof, and contain all the modern improvements. They are in a first-class neighborhood, convenient to Wall-st., South and Fulton Ferries, and will be open for inspection until day of sale. Title perfect. Terms easy, and will be made known at time of sale. For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE ON LEXINGTON-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The elegant first-class house and lot known as No. 269 Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts., on the crown of Murray Hill, said to be the highest point but one in the City. The house has been built about 7 years, is four stories, with a high stoop and basement, and the fourth story is finished as a picture gallery, with the proper fixtures. The house has all the modern improvements, and solid rosewood doors in the parlors. Lot 24.8x100.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STORE AND LOT, NO. 373 WASHINGTON-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The five-story and basement brick building and lot situate on the easterly side of Washington-st., about fifty feet south of Beach-st., and known as No. 373 Washington-st.; the building is in good order, substantially built, with 16-inch walls, and is in every respect a first-class storage store; lot 25x75 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 30TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 30TH-ST.—The three-story, high-stoop, brick house and lot situate on the northerly side of 30th-st., 100 feet east of Lexington-av., and known as No. 133 East 30th-st. Lot 20x98 9 feet. The chandeliers, gas fixtures and portable furnace will be sold with the premises.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 67th-st., near Hamilton Park.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

By order of the Third-av. Railroad Company:

67TH-ST.—7 lots on the north side of 67th-st., commencing 275 feet east of 3d-av., near Hamilton Park.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 1ST-AV. AND 79TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

1ST-AV.—3 lots on west side of 1st-av., commencing on the corner of 77th-st.

79TH-ST.—(100 feet wide) 3 lots on the southerly side of 79th-st., 250 feet west of 1st-av.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 391 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins, Brooklyn—rose-wood parlor suite, secretary bookcase, centre-tables, paintings, walnut, mahogany and painted marble top sets, mattresses, mirrors, extension table, chairs, china, glassware, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE, WATER POWER AND MACHINERY BY AUCTION.—Will be sold by public auction, at their mills in Ludlow, Mass., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the extensive real estate, water power and other manufacturing property of the Ludlow Mills, situated six miles from the City of Springfield, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and half a mile from the Indian Orchard depot.

The water power is by far the largest and best on the Chicopee River, which carries, at other points, the extensive works of the Indian Orchard, the Chicopee, the Ames and the Dwight manufacturing companies. The land, 650 acres, more or less, is sufficient for and admirably adapted to all the building purposes for a large manufacturing town. The location is healthy, naturally attractive, and on the principal thoroughfare of the State, six miles from a thriving city, and nearly midway between New-York and Boston, and the advantages for the development and profitable use of a large property of this kind are believed to be unequaled elsewhere in New-England.

On the estate are three freestone factory buildings adjoining and connected, having a total length of over 300 feet exclusive of picker and other outbuildings, and containing cotton machinery for 3,000 yards sheetings, and linen machinery for 5,000 to 6,000 yards crash per day, or an equivalent product in other similar manufactures; also a frame factory building, 80x40 feet, several storehouses, large barns, a boarding-house, a store, a commodious church building, and 27 dwelling-houses, mostly designed for from two to four families each.

For further particulars and for terms, see Boston *Advertiser* or *Post*. By order of the directors.

GEO. H. DEANE, Treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5, 1868.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Large stock of new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, collars, military clothing, wool and rubber blankets, wagon and horse covers, tarpaulins and grain bags, tents of all kinds complete, wedge-wall and hospital awnings and wagon covers made to order; officers' McClellan and artillery saddles $8 to $18; bridles $1 25 to $3.

PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE sale of shares advertised to take place this day, on account of assessment of $2 per share due Oct. 2, 1867, has been postponed to MONDAY, March 2, 1868, in order to give delinquent shareholders a final opportunity to redeem their shares.

By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as excellent cook; would assist in washing, if required; has best City and country reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 327 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would do the washing if required. Call at No. 377 East 10th-st., up two flights of stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EIGHT OR TEN German girls; also recommended servants of all kinds; excellent cooks, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, young girls, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO UNDERSTANDS French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation in a private family; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A Protestant cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or do general housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 125 East Houston-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION to do general housework; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman; she understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 13th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 131 1st-av., between 8th and 9th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook; can bone and lard; understands her business thoroughly; best of reference. [illegible] No. 102 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL Protestant infant's nurse; can take charge from birth, and is most reliable to take charge of the nursery; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, or as chambermaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 313 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress, by the day, week or month; operates on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; would assist with children; City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress in a small family, with privilege for a little girl five years of age; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 319 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who thoroughly understands French, English and American cooking, pastry, breakfast breads and desserts; no objections to a private boarding-house; best City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 4 3 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands boning and larding; is a good baker; good City references; understands all kinds of desserts and jellies. Call for two days at No. 163 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH-woman as thorough cook for a boarding-house, or would cook, wash and iron in a private family; also a young American woman as chambermaid, for City or country; best of reference. No 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSIONAL cook, one who thoroughly understands French, English and American cooking, such as pastry, breakfast and desserts of all kind; can give the best of City reference from her employer. Apply at 415 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid or to do general housework; no objection to the country; best of references. Call for two days at No. 1,414 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to do light chamberwork and fine washing, or would take charge of grown children; will be highly recommended. Apply to No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; is experienced in every style of cooking and baking; best of City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, work by the day or week; is a Protestant; City references as to capability. Call at No. 527 3d-av., near 38th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUATION to do general housework. Apply at her present employer's, No. 502 Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, work by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 34[illegible] West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and groom; fully understands his business in all its branches, and is a first-class workman in the care of road horses, and can drive tandem if required; no objection to the country on a private gentleman's place; good reference given if required. Call for three days at No. 163 West 29th-st., near 7th-av., opposite the church.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, (a Swede,) who understands his business in all its branches, especially the care of greenhouses, graperies and the nursery, and the laying out and improving of gentlemen's places; is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful. Address G. A. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, who understands the management of green-house, hot and cold graperies, the raising of all kinds of fruits, flowers and vegetables; has the best of reference; no mean place accepted. Address EDWARD LYONS, No. 4[illegible]1 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair; has lived in first-class families; or as nurse and to do sewing; understands the care of children thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 20th-st., northwest corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; has no incumbrance but himself and wife; is fully competent in the business; taking care of graperies and such; both are Scotch; best of reference given. Address THOS. MUN, Woodbridge, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a good, steady man, who held similar situations for several years; can drive well and take care of horses and carriages; has first-class reference. Call or address J. K., No. 55 East 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, who thoroughly understands grape-growing, in and out door culture; would be willing to take charge of a small farm; can produce good reference as to character and capability from his last employer. Address J. C. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PRACTICAL FARMER WHO understands the raising and management of horses, cows, and all stock necessary on a farm, &c., wishes to engage with a gentleman as overseer and caretaker; references exchanged. Address E. W. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom; has the best of country recommendations, and can be recommended by his late employer; will make himself useful, and assist in garden if required. Address J. M. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED practical gardener, who can force fruits, flowers and vegetables to great perfection; is married, and can give the best City reference. Address L. G. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman; understands gardening; good reference from last employer; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 225 West 29th-st., or address A. P. A., care of J. Clark.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; is competent in all branches; understands greenhouse, grapery, fruits, vegetables, and all requisites on a place; best of references. Address P. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable young man; understands the business in all its branches, glass and out-door department; can bring the best of reference from last employer and others. Address W. B. J., Astoria, L. I., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an experienced single man—a Protestant; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address J. P., No. 900 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, single; City or country; reference City and otherwise; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address, this week, private stable, No. 124 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Address W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored single man; understands the business; can give the best of reference; either City or country. Address B. W. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young man; has been brought up to the business; competent in all the branches; first-class City references. Address GARDENER, Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman, by a married man, Protestant; understands the care of horses and cows; has good reference. Address ROBERT, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER a situation in a wholesale house; has many years' experience as bookkeeper and correspondent; best of City reference furnished. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A SITUATION in an office by a young man who has had some experience; salary no object. Address C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Wanted, by an established Life Insurance Company, experienced agents with good business abilities and prospects, to canvass New-York, Kings, Richmond, Queens and Westchester Counties, and the States of New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Also, State, local and traveling agents. Compensation unsurpassed. Address Box No. 1,519 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A PERSON OF ACTIVE BUSINESS capacity, who is familiar with the hardware trade, especially with the manufacture and sale of files, to take the agency of a company now in operation. Apply to L. B. WYMAN, No. 38 Burling-slip.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO ASSIST IN washing and ironing; City reference required. Apply at No. 36 West 26th-st., this morning.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK and laundress; also one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 8 West 20th-st., with references.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO EXchange a basket phaeton, in good order, for a box wagon to carry two or four. Address R. W. H., Jr., Box No. 903 Post-office, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH ON IODIZED RUBBER at Nos. 261 and 274 6th-av., New-York; dentists are guaranteed the right of these patents by the New-York Dental Rubber Co.

NEWBROUGH & FAGAN, Managers.

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
MANHATTAN......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

HELVETIA, CUTTING......SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL......SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE......SATURDAY, Mar. 14
ERIN, FORBES......SATURDAY, Mar. 21

Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

PALMYRA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, April 1
Chief cabin passage......$150
Second cabin passage......80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage......165
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

TRIPOLI......Feb. 26
ALEPPO......March 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

BRITANNIA, LAIRD, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24
CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY, Feb. 29
CITY OF ANTWERP......SATURDAY, Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)......MONDAY, Mar. 9
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, Mar. 14

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, April 18.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, March 7.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 5 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

MISSOURI, PALMER, via Nassau, Feb. 27.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT......Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY......Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN......Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE......Capt. A. W. SAMPSON

The steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations.
Apply to the agent,

SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows: GEORGE WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 27.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 5.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR FLORIDA PORTS, DIRECT.—THE first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, will positively sail for Fernandina on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River. Through bills of lading given to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. Freight and passage office, No. 174 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 29—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock M. Freight received until Friday at 3 P. M.
For rates &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to

CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The favorite Steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston, direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 7.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 29
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 7
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Feb. 25. LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 3.
For freight or passage apply to

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 28. E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
The SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburg and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.—The steamship CUBA will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passengers leaving New-York on the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to

HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Spear's wharf, Baltimore.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 10:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND FIVE LOTS AT HARLEM, on East 116th (100 foot) st.—House 38x40, two story, attic and high basement; filled in with brick; fifteen rooms; hall 8 feet, with marble tiling and all modern improvements; beautiful location; fine view of the river; grounds filled with choice fruits and vines; stable, &c.; price $35,000; terms easy. For further particulars apply to or address JOHN S. KENYON, East 116th-st., on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—FOR SALE, THE four-story brown-stone front house, No. 145 East 34th-st., built by day's work by the present occupant for his own use, handsomely frescoed and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN HENRY-ST., NEAR CLINTON, a very convenient two-story, attic and basement brick house; heater in the cellar, and all improvements throughout in fine order. Price, $11,500. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 8 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 48 WEST 52D-ST.; IN FINE order; furnished first class; location best in the City. Price $40,000.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, BUILT by days work in superior manner; location first-class. Apply at 55th-st. and Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY Nos. 292 and 294 Broome-st., corner of Eldridge-st., 50x100. Apply to JOSEPH McKEE, No. 292 Broome-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

SUBSTANTIAL FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar; in splendid order: elegantly decorated; new fine chandeliers and gas fixtures, with all modern conveniences; containing 13 rooms, fronting Carroll Park; price $18,000; immediate possession; terms favorable. Apply to W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS, No. 434 Broome-st., New-York. The property will be shown by Dr. A. B. Chadwick, corner of Court and President sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, ON OXFORD-ST., near Dr. Cuyler's Church, a four-story brown-stone house, 23 feet front, 15 rooms; modern improvements; complete order. Apply to BALDWIN & REEVE, No. 4 Greene-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house and lot, No. 75 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; house 23x50, lot 145 feet deep; will be sold with or without parlor furniture. For terms apply to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND extension house, ten rooms, all improvements, in Kent-av., near Myrtle-av., with extra grounds filled with choice fruit trees, vines, &c. Price $7,000. Apply to A. WILLETS, No. 75 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE-FRONT houses on Brooklyn Heights. [See auction sale by W. W. BACKUS, for Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, in another column.]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON LONG Island Sound, about nine miles from Bridgeport, Conn.; house large and nearly new, with all the modern improvements; the grounds are arranged with great taste, having every variety of fruits, trees and flowers; the garden large, under-drained and subsoiled; the whole place embraces about six acres; is within three minutes' walk of the churches, post-office and railroad depot. If applied for soon, will be sold for much less than it cost before the war. Apply to WM. W. PINNEO, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York, or J. B. PINNEO, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN ASTORIA, A PLEASANT AND convenient residence on Remsen-st., being but a few minutes' walk from the ferry. For particulars inquire of J. B. BAYLIES, Dentist, No. 29 East 18th-st., two doors east of Broadway, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Also a place in Yonkers, on Lake-av., of about 2½ acres, with a good house and outbuildings nearly new, with shade and fruit trees, waterfall, &c. For particulars inquire as above.

AT FLUSHING.—GREAT CHANCE TO BUY a large residence and grounds cheap. The "Texido" mansion to be sold at auction, at No. 111 Broadway, on Thursday, Feb. 27. 80 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to LAWRENCE & STRATTON, No. 111 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO-STORY house with 14 rooms, well situated, within ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, at Clifton, Staten Island. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, IN THE VILLAGE of West Farms—A beautiful cottage with eight rooms, fronting the river; lot 50x150 feet, with abundance of fruit and shade. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County; 34 acres, with mansion and every improvement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st., or J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broad-st.

AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., 12 MILES FROM City, a new first-class stylish residence, 12 rooms; all modern improvements; one acre fruit and shade trees; finely located near Park and depot; terms easy. Inquire at the drug-store, or of SAMUEL MOORE.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 66 Chambers-st.

BARGAINS IN COUNTRY PLACES ON New-York and Erie Railroad, also on the New-Jersey Central, from $3,000 up to $50,000.

JAQUES, No. 2[illegible]8 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 35 HORATIO-ST., CONVENIENT TO 8th-av. cars, furnished parlor floor with board, $35 per week; also, front room, second floor, $18 per week with board.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, No. 352 West 15th-st., (near 8th-av.,) to let without board; neighborhood good. Terms moderate.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED LARGE room, with or without board; also, a hall bedroom; terms moderate. Apply at No. 19 St. Mark's-place.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MABIE, TODD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD TODD retiring. The outstanding business will be settled by JOHN MABIE or EDWARD TODD, at their office, No. 180 Broadway.

JOHN MABIE,
EDWARD TODD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1868. JOHN McGOVERN.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MABIE, TODD & CO., and continue the manufacture and sale of Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, &c., at the old stand, No. 180 Broadway.

JOHN MABIE,
HENRY H. TODD,
JONATHAN SPRAGUE BARD,
JOHN McGOVERN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.
The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of WAHL BROTHERS & LIGHTHALL has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. CHRISTIAN WAHL, Jr., and LOUIS WAHL are to liquidate the business in Chicago, and JOHN A. LIGHTHALL is to liquidate the business in New-York.

(Signed,) CHRISTIAN WAHL, Jr.,
By Louis Wahl, his attorney.
LOUIS WAHL,
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL.
DATED FEB. 21, 1868.

THE FIRM OF RICKERSON & NICHOLS was dissolved by mutual consent Feb. 1, 1868.

C. L. RICKERSON,
A. S. NICHOLS.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

HARDWARE.

CAST STEEL OIL-TEMPERED SPRINGS.—Elliptic and side springs, made of cast steel and tempered in oil by WM. & HARVEY ROWLAND, No. 948 Beach-st., Philadelphia. Established 1842.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

STEAMERS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

The upper-cabin propeller steamer TRANSIT and the lightering and wrecking steamer HARVEST, now lying at North 4th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven [illegible] Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies, in Buildings
38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 & 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 New-st.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 and 38 Broad-st.,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,
NOS. 4 AND 19 WALL-ST., and
Nos. 55 and 57 Exchange-place.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

BROOME AND MERCER STS.

To let the store and house northwest corner of Broome and Mercer sts. Rent, $4,000. Apply to J. B. DICKINSON, No. 25 Broad-st.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, FRONTING the Harlem River, a handsome country place; extensive grounds; large furnished house with modern conveniences; barns, stables and carriage-house; garden with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park; one mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON TODT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, one hour from Wall-st., a gentleman's residence, containing every convenience of a city house, completely furnished with elegance and taste; garden, stables, 12 acres of land, and a magnificent view of ocean and Sandy Hook. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 56TH and 57th sts., two handsome new four-story brown-stone houses, with all the modern improvements and in complete order; are suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—TO LET, the entire second floor of building No. 14 Broad-st., directly over the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. Apply to BABCOCK BROS. & CO., No. 14 Broad-st.

A HOUSE TO LET AT YONKERS, VERY cheap, until May 1, to a proper party; perfect order, fine location, near depot, gas and fixtures throughout, furnace, &c. Apply to J. W. BARTLETT, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—NO. 214 BOWERY, BETWEEN Spring and Prince, house and store 100x25, store and building covering the whole lot; rent $6,500. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place, near 12th-st., with parlors on first floor, 22x75 feet; suitable for a club or business purposes. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house on 35th-st., completely furnished, in perfect order, to a private family; first-class location; rent $300 per month. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ADVANTAGEOUS business corner, Peck-slip and South-st., will be let for any business except the sale of liquors. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING No. 152 Fulton-st., three doors east of Broadway. For further particulars inquire of BROWN BROTHERS, No. 214 Bowery.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE DWELLING NO. 74 First-place, between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn. Apply to CARLTON & SMITH, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY dwelling-house, No. 88 Amity-st., with all the modern improvements. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORsyth; stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, in the store.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light rooms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GOOD DWELLING, partly furnished, near depot, to rent; thirteen rooms; $1,000 per year. W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

APARTMENTS WANTED—BY A SMALL family, no children, American, two rooms and a bedroom, with conveniences for housekeeping, within 30 minutes of City Hall; rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address K., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE (seven or eight rooms) in a desirable locality not above 30th-st., by a private family. Address, stating terms and location, X., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A RESPONSIble tenant, a three-story dwelling-house with all improvements; will rent or lease. Address, with full particulars, S. A. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE IN the country for a small private family. Address, stating full particulars and lowest terms, W., Box No. 4,400 Post-office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

STOCK OF GENERAL DRY GOODS TO exchange for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY,

14th-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., CORSETS, &c.,
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

MOURNING GOODS.

A FULL AND CHOICE SELECTION
AT MODERATE PRICES.
MANY GOODS AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
W. JACKSON,
MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.

ALPACAS AND POPLIN ALPACAS.

We are offering a
SPLENDID ARTICLE OF A SUPERIOR MAKE AND FINISH,
REALLY BEAUTIFUL,
At 62½c., 75c. and 87½c. per yard.
W. JACKSON,
No. 551 BROADWAY,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.

CORSETS HALF PRICE.

ONE DOLLAR WORTH TWO.

French woven whalebone corsets, good shape; also cheap linen handkerchiefs, collars, laces, embroideries, frillings, ribbons, dress trimmings, gloves, &c., &c.
N. B.—Werby's Paris corsets and new shape skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—I WANT A MAN TO TAKE THE wholesale agency for the Pacific States, and open an office in California and supply sub-agents in every county with Lloyd's great double revolving maps of Europe and America, and America with the 4,000 county map of the United States on the back, issued to-day and needed by every family, school and library in the land, with patent reverses, by which either map can be thrown front. Each map is 20 square feet, with ribbon binding and double faced rollers; cost $100,000 and three years' labor; price only $4; worth $50. A small capital will do to start with; also, a man to open an office at New-Orleans for the Southern States, and for the New-England States, Western States, South America, Cuba, Europe, &c. $10 a copy can be got for this map. Send for circulars, terms, &c.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of one of the oldest and best hosiery and gentlemen's furnishing stores in this City, established 18 years; to a man of energy and ability this offers a fine chance to make money; satisfactory reasons for selling; not less than $10,000 cash, will be required. Address, for one week, M. E. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—A SPECIAL PARTner is wanted to continue a long established and successful wholesale business near City Hall. Principals only please address MERCHANTS, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

H. O'FARRELL is now offering the largest stocks of the above goods at his establishments, Nos. 486 and 488 Avenue A, and 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., comprising all the varied styles in both departments of the trade, preparatory to commencing his Spring campaign, and will sell off at lower prices than has been ever offered to the public. Call and judge for yourselves.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LA GRANGE.
Positively last three nights of the season.
DE LA GRANGE—BRIGNOLI—ITALIAN OPERA
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 25,
NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.

Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE in her greatest impersonation, that of NORMA.
Miss McCULLOCH, Sigs. MASSIMILIANI, SUSINI and NICOLAO.
TO-MORROW EVENING, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 26, first appearance of the world-renowned basso, Herr JOSEPH HERRMANS.
First appearance of the famous premier danseuse, Mlle. RITA SANGALLI, when Meyerbeer's masterwork, in four acts, ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO, will be performed for the first time this season, with the following excellent cast:

Mme. Anna de la Grange......Alice
Miss Isabella McCulloch......Isabella
Signor Brignoli......Robert
Herr Joseph Herrmans......Bertram
Signor Lorini......Renbow
Mlle. Rita Sangalli......Helene

New and magnificent costumes and scenery, increased chorus and orchestra.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 28,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY, at 1 P. M., last matinee of the season.
THURSDAY, Feb. 27, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, at Brooklyn Academy.
Seats for NORMA and ROBERT LE DIABLE can be secured at the box office of the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with a cast embracing the entire strength of the company.
Sale of reserved seats commences this morning at the box office of the Academy, Brooklyn, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN......Lessee and Director.
Mr. Bateman has the honor to announce the HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST PERFORMANCE of the GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
which continues to receive on each representation the unqualified admiration of FASHIONABLE AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES, and is universally pronounced the most popular opera ever produced
IN AMERICA.
It will be repeated
THIS EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AND EVERY
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
and at the
MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 1 o'clock,
with the original cast as follows:
The Grand Duchess......Mlle. TOSTEE.
Fritz......M. GUFFROY | Gen. Boum......DUCHESNE
Prince Paul......LEDUC | Baron Puck......LAGRIFFOUL
Baron Grog......WALTER | Nepomuc......MONIER
Wanda......Mlle. DE FELCOURT.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 29,
LES LIONNES PAUVRES.
Seats may be secured six representations in advance at the theatre, and Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM
SHAKESPEARE,
BY MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that MRS. KEMBLE will give a series of FOUR READINGS At STEINWAY HALL, in the following order:

On MONDAY EVENING, March 2,
CORIOLANUS.
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 3,
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
THE TEMPEST.
On SATURDAY MORNING, March 7,
KING LEAR.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. The Morning Reading at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
Tickets for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.
The sale of tickets for the entire series will begin at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 9 o'clock A. M. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, and the following days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1868,
GRAND CONCERT.
Mme. ELIZA LUMLEY, Prima Donna.
Mme. CAMILLA URSO, Violinist.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the hall on the evening of the concert.

STEINWAY HALL.

DU CHAILLU'S LECTURES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.
SECOND LECTURE.
Subject: "A Journey to the Cannibal Country, Elephant Hunting, Serpents, &c.; Cape Lopez, Slave Barracoons."
Tickets of admission $1; can be had at all the principal music stores and at the ticket office of the hall. Doors open at 7, lecture commences precisely at 8 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, THIRD and LAST LECTURE: "The Negro Tribes of Equatorial Africa; Types and Races of Mankind."

GRAND BAL MASQUE

OF THE
"ARION,"
On THURSDAY, March 5,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.
To be had of the following members:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
D. Hess, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
Fr. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.
Ph. Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel.
E. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway.
Carl Triacca, No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Boxes may be secured at:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARD S. WARING, Henry H. King and Orville T. Waring plaintiffs, against LOUIS LUDOVICI and Frederick W. Ludovici, defendants. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1867, on three thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars, and from Nov. 30, 1867, on three thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars, and from Dec. 31, 1867, on four thousand four hundred and ten dollars, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

CONVERS & LYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated Feb. 1, 1868.

To defendant Louis Ludovici: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1868.

CONVERS & LYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York City.
Dated Feb. 18, 1868. f18-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—ALFRED H. SHARROTT, Lanah Ann Anderson and John Anderson, her husband, plaintiffs, against Hannah Fitzgerald, Dinah Cannon, Margaret J. Swaim, Martha Housman, Lanah Sharrott, Washington Sharrott and Mary E. Applegate, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Village of Richmond in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the Village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated Jan. 28, 1868.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Village of Richmond in said County, on the 30th day of January, 1868.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
feb4-law6wTu*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against HARMAN SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867.

DAVID J. JONES,
MARY ELLEN JONES,
Administrators.
d24-law6mTu*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, IN GOING from Charles-st. to 35th-st. and 6th-av., gold bracelet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the above at No. 22 Charles-st. or No. 8 Cliff.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM & VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
GREAT PLACE OF FAMILY RESORT.
DELIGHTED CROWDS!!! SPLENDID HIT!!!
BEST ATTRACTIONS IN NEW-YORK.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, the great
MORAL DRAMA,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
in her popular, original and inimitable personation of
TOPSY.
MISS ELLA CHAPMAN......as......LITTLE EVA
Principal characters by Mrs. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Mr. LEVICK and Mr. MITCHELL.
Last days of VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
THE LARGEST MENAGERIE IN AMERICA, including
A WHITE ZEBRA, JUST ARRIVED.
Also,
LIVING GIRAFFE, TOM THUMB ELEPHANT,
Lions, Tigers, Camels, Leopards, Llamas, and every description of Wild Animals and Birds ever captured.
TWENTY LIVING HUMAN WONDERS,
consisting of Giants, Dwarfs, Albinos, Circassian Girls, Fat Baby, Female Esau, Mammoth Lady, &c.
300,000 CURIOSITIES.
ADMISSION TO THE WHOLE ONLY 30 CENTS; CHILDREN UNDER TEN HALF PRICE.

BANVARD'S—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—The beautiful play, in three acts, entitled ROUNDHEADS AND CAVALIERS; or, Love and Loyalty. Marston, a Cavalier, J. W. Albaugh; Lord Verney, a nobleman, D. Myrone; Master Vermont, a Roundhead, Welsh Edwards; Wilderpate, a coxcomb, Miss Lillie Eldridge; Anthony, a rogue, John Mathews; Juliet, daughter to Vermont, Miss Mary Mitchell; Margaret, Miss E. V. Proudfoot. Saturday, benefit of J. W. Albaugh. Monday, March 2, Mrs. Emma Waller.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Revival of the immensely popular
GREAT EQUINE COMEDY
replete with ludicrous incidents, introducing
TRAINED HORSES IN COMIC ROLES
as well as all the exciting scenes of
A REAL RACING EVENT,
entitled
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON.
AND THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
IN ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

MUSICAL.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.
Pianos to rent.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each. Organs to rent.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, NOS. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., are now making and offer to the public the finest instrument manufactured in this City, and for less price. The "patent agraffe" treble is put in every class of piano without extra charge. Every instrument is fully warranted six years.

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED stock of new and second-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments.

L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantee to remove all stiffness, cramping, or trembling from the worst hand, and enable every pupil to write with ease, elegance, rapidity and satisfaction.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

The finest location, best building, most ample and beautiful grounds of any seminary in the State; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished; course of instruction thorough and complete; faculty full. To students preparing for college, for teachers, for business, this school affords unrivaled facilities. In the Departments of Music and Fine Arts no school in the country surpasses it. Spring term begins March 24. Send for circular. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S

Day School for Children has removed to 4 West [illegible]th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education with home care and training. For circulars address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its superior facilities and location. Commences its next session March 5. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE desires a position in the City or vicinity, as visiting governess, in a school or private family, to teach the English branches, French, and the rudiments of Latin. Address INSTRUCTION, Station L, New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1868.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES ADVERTISED," will be received at this office until 1 P. M. the 29th inst., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality,* delivered free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *subject to the usual inspection thereof,* viz.:

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
One lever punch, for punching tallies, No. 3 size, "G. C. Place's patent, to punch 1, 7-8, 6-8, 5-8, 4-8, 3-8 and 1-4 inch, per sample.
2,000 lbs. red lead, "dry;" 1,000 lbs. white lead in oil, (50-lb. kegs.)
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
One stick yellow pine, 42 feet long, 26 inches by 24 inches square at the butt and ⅔ from the butt; 20 inches at the top end, square; clear of sap and all defects, and to be on a fair curve from the centre.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
25 barrels of olive oil, per sample.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
4,000 pairs of calf shoes, naval standard.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, *which must conform with stipulations on the blank forms* to be had at this office, otherwise bids will *not be entertained.*

GEORGE PLUNKETT,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on lots Nos. 118 to 124, on the south side of West 36th-st., near 6th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES G. DIMOND,
JOHN HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINER,
DANIEL EARLY,
Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.
Dated FEB. 7, 1868.

REWARDS.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Police, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid from the Metropolitan Reward Fund to the person or persons who may furnish information which shall lead to the detection and arrest and the conviction of the [illegible] the crime of felonious homicide of the person who killed Thomas F. Lavell, a conductor on car No. 164 of the Seventh-av. Railroad, on the evening of Monday, the 17th of February, 1868, on Church-st., near Chambers-st., in the City of New-York.

THOMAS C. ACTON, President.
T. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, tells the names and shows the likeness of future husband, brings together those long separated; lucky numbers. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MEG HARWOOD, THE CELEBRATED Gipsey fortune-teller, No. 119 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st. Fee $1.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:45 O'CLOCK.
SIXTH WEEK
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The Piece produced at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
Ending with the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST NIGHTS
of the present series of Popular Plays, on account of
FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1868,
Will be presented the romantic drama of
PAULINE.
With new Scenery, Costumes, Complete Appointments, Novel Effects, and the following Capital Distribution: Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mr. E. CASHIN, Mr. B. DURAND, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss KATE RANOE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss CARMAN.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
THURSDAY, Feb. 27—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Feb. 28—"OURS."
SATURDAY, Feb. 29—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
It is respectfully announced that Mr. Lester Wallack's five act drama of
ROSEDALE.
has been for some weeks in preparation, and will shortly be acted for the first time in three years. The drama will be produced with the utmost care—ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY has been painted, NEW and BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS will be introduced. The COSTUMES, UNIFORMS and APPOINTMENTS, also new; and the greatest pains will be taken to insure for this revival the same enthusiastic greeting that attended the original production of the play.
Doors open at 7½—Performance commences at 8.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

S. N. PIKE......Proprietor
L. F. HARRISON......Manager
MAX MARETZEK......Musical Director
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 26,
SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT—FAUST.
Reappearance of the celebrated and young American prima donna,
MISS MINNIE HAUCK.
Together with the following artists:
MADAME NATALI TESTA,
MADAME REICHARDT,
HERR THEO. HABELMANN,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR BARILI.
The prices will remain as usual.
SATURDAY—GALA MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES......Lessee.
GEORGE L. FOX......Stage Manager.
C. W. TAYLEURE......Business Manager.
Fourth and last week
OF THE SPLENDID ENGAGEMENT OF
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by
Mr. J. W. COLLIER.
EVERY NIGHT (except Saturday night) and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,
THE PEARL OF SAVOY;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
MARIE......Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 29,
last performance of
THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Miss Mitchell, Mr. Collier and G. L. Fox in caste.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 29, commencing 1½, ONLY "PEARL OF SAVOY" MATINEE.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHANFRAU, CHANFRAU,
in De Walden's brilliant modern comedy of
SAM. SAM.
C. T. Parsloe, Jr., and De Walden and the Company.
SATURDAY, FIRST CHANFRAU AND SAM MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE POPULAR ACTOR
MR. J. M. MURDOCH.
THE NEW DRAMA IS NOW READY.

J. M. MURDOCH as REM THE ROMMANY. Miss FANNY THOMPSON, Charming Danseuse.	THE ROMMANY; or, FAITH, HOPE and CHARITY. BOLLOS, MARTIN, COLLINS.	New and Beautiful SCENERY. BRILLIANT TABLEAUX. APPROPRIATE MUSIC. GORGEOUS EFFECTS.

MISS OLIVE LOGAN'S

"STAGE-STRUCK."
AT DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
TO-NIGHT, at 8.
THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1; at Brentano's, Macoy's and Schirmer's.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS in AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

PARTIES ARE FORMING IN SUBURBAN cities and villages to make trips to the City to visit THE PILGRIM, at Bunyan Hall, corner of 15th-st. and Broadway. Come soon ere those beautiful pictures by Leutze, Chappel and others leave. Performances conclude at 4 and 10 o'clock P. M.

LECTURES.

ASSIST OUR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Lecture on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, by the eloquent Miss CLARA BARTON, at Cooper Institute, large hall. Subject—*Work and Incidents of Army Life.* Prof. J. E. Frobisher will read the great poem, "Sheridan's Ride." Admission 50 cents.

WM. OLAND BOURNE,

(Editor of *Soldiers' Friend,*) will lecture THIS EVENING in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts. Subject—*Motives and Aims of Life.* Admission free.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—A lecture will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of Post No. 36, by Rev. E. P. RAE. Subject: *The Romance of Cavalry Life.*

J. W. MARSHALL, Post Commander.
A. A. SCHEIDLER, Post Adjutant.

NEW-YORK DIVISION NO. 1, S. OF T.—Capt. CHARTERS, of Brooklyn, will address a public temperance meeting, held under the auspices of New-York Division No. 1 Sons of Temperance, at the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, near Varick-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1868. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commences at 8. Admission free.

MEETINGS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY will be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 7½ P. M.
Matters of the utmost importance will be offered for consideration of the meeting.

D. V. FREEMAN, President.
JOHN MERCHANT, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 312½ Bowery.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in all special diseases, also nervous and physical debility, speedily and effectually cured by Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway. Consultations strictly private and confidential.

A LADY PHYSICIAN, AT NO. 726 Broadway, cures radically nervous affections of the eye and ear, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, dyspepsia, catarrh, constipation, colds, lung difficulties, &c. No malpractice.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Ladies can return same day.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular free. All hours.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERCURY, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

DOCTOR AND MADAME ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

that the Government of the United States was a government of law.

FERNANDO WOOD SUSTAINS THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. WOOD addressed the House against the Impeachment resolution. He said this proceeding is as unwarranted as it is unprecedented. The President has been guilty of no legal or moral offence under the Constitution and laws. The grounds on which the resolution of impeachment is sought to be maintained are all frivolous, technical and utterly unworthy of any attempt at refutation. If any branch of the Government has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, it is that which would usurp all power and make the coördinate branches subservient to its will and to its selfish partisan desires. The President has been careful to maintain his oath of office which requires him to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution to the best of his ability," and this is the extent of his offending and no more. If the House, aided by a like spirit and for a like motive in the Senate, shall consumate this proceeding and displace the Chief Magistrate of the nation under so slight a pretext, it will commit an offence greater in effect than that attempted by the leaders of secession in 1861. Their effort was to accomplish territorial disintegration; this effort is to disorganize and disrupt the Government itself. If carried through, the public credit receives a fatal blow, because the instability of our political institutions becomes manifest, and this basis upon which now rest all monetary and proprietary interest will be shaken. As a consequence, great industrial interests will become paralyzed; taxation will become materially enhanced; the currency be further depreciated; trade and commerce destroyed, and the people, taught by the example of Congress, will learn to disrupt and disregard the authority of the official power, so necessary for the protection of life, liberty and property. Thus would social and political evils follow, alike subversive of pride and public good. Will the necessity for the removal of the President justify the probability of such results? Can the American people afford such experiments at this time? Is our national condition in that square position to warrant an experiment so fraught with possible dangers? If such considerations have no weight with the majority of this House can that party bear the responsibility it will incur? Can it take upon itself the odium of all extraordinary and revolutionary proceedings? Can it escape from the consequences incident to so violent a remedy for imaginary wrongs, when no motives of public good will sustain it? I implore gentlemen to pause before these impending calamities. Let them reflect upon the personal consequences of the step they are about to take. If the danger to the country and to the continued existence of their party can excite no alarm, let them remember their oath of office, the constituency to whom each must render his account, and the individual liability thus incurred. In our position as members of this House we are not our own agents; we are here in a representative capacity. Nor do we reflect alone the voice and wishes of the politicians at home. Under the theory and laws of our country, we are all the servants of the whole people, whose wants and wishes we impersonate on this floor. To their happiness and prosperity let us devote ourselves; to their best interests let us be faithful, and to their bidding let us bow with obedience, so that we may hereafter meet them without fear and without reproach. The day will speedily come when all of us must render an account of our stewardship, not only to our friends and neighbors, but to God and our country. Let us try so to discharge this duty that, whether living or dying, in public or private life, in the presence of our families or of our Maker, we can justify and maintain our conduct.

SPEECH OF MR. PRUYN.

Mr. PRUYN followed on the same side, arguing in support of the constitutional power of the President in the matter which is the *gravamen* of the charge against him, and referring to the great importance, as bearing on the subject, of the debate in the first Congress, which Mr. WOODWARD had quoted. He declared that no member should vote on the resolution without consulting that debate. He averred that at no time since 1789, when the question was settled, down to the passage of the Tenure of Office law in 1867, had the power of removal been exercised in any other way than by the President. The President had never consulted the Senate in reference to that matter, whether in session or not. The power of removal was one and indivisable. The Constitution nowhere divided it.

MR. POLLARD IN FAVOR OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. POLLARD having five minutes allowed him, next spoke in support of the impeachment resolution. He had hoped there would have been no cause for renewing the movement of impeachment, but in that he had been disappointed. The President had openly and ostentatiously violated a law of the land as if to invite impeachment. If his conduct were allowed to pass unrebuked, it would be claimed by himself and his friends as a triumph over law.

MESSRS. STOKES AND PIKE.

Mr. STOKES, having ten minutes allowed him, followed on the same side of the question.

Mr. PIKE, having six minutes allowed him, stated the grounds on which he sustained the resolution of impeachment.

MR. NICHOLSON'S REMARKS.

Mr. NICHOLSON opposed the resolution, and declared his belief that the assumed violation of the Tenure of Office law was a mere pretext, and that the true motive for the proposed impeachment was to be found in the determination to remove the President, not as an obstacle in the path of reconstruction, but as a dreaded obstacle to the unconstitutional measures to be resorted to for party success.

MR. MILLER SUSTAINS IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. MILLER sustained the resolution. It was to be regretted, he said, that a Republic not yet one century old should be called upon to impeach the highest officer in the Government. He had been among those Republican members who had heretofore voted against impeachment; but now the question presented a different aspect. It was clear that ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, had recently been guilty of high usurpation by setting the laws at defiance and offering an insult to Congress; therefore he would vote for the resolution.

CHICAGO SUSTAINS CONGRESS.

Mr. JUDD said that his past action in voting for the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON had met with the approbation of his constituents, and he had just received a dispatch which justified his proposed action in voting for this resolution. The dispatch was read as follows:

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Feb. 24.

Hon. N. B. Judd:

The Republican Press and Party of the City of Chicago, unanimously demand the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON. A mass meeting is called for to-morrow evening to give expression to this feeling.

L. B. OTIS, Chairman.

MR. HARDING AND MR. SHANKS FAVOR THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. HARDING said that his constituents had instructed him to unite his voice and vote with the representatives of the loyal millions in demanding the impeachment of the criminal who occupied the Presidency.

Mr. SHANKS—Mr. Speaker, my opinion is that in this grave emergency of the hour we should speak but one word and strike but one blow, and I desire that the blow should come first. I am tired, Sir, of this protracted discussion which postpones an hour that the people have long desired to see. I am in favor of the official death of ANDREW JOHNSON, and think that we should vote this impeachment without debate. I am not surprised that one who began his Presidential career in drunkenness should end it in crime.

SPEECH OF MR. ELDRIDGE.

Mr. ELDRIDGE addressed the House in opposition to the resolution. He asked whether the gentlemen on the other side believed or expected that it was possible for this Government of several co-equal departments to exist, when not only warring with each other, but when the one had not only a spy and a common informer in the confidential councils of the other, but a known and determined enemy holding his position against his own pronounced convictions of constitutional right and duty. He believed that this was part of a great organized plan to get rid of the Executive and to invest Congress with all the powers of the Government. It was the execution of a great and determined purpose to subvert and overthrow the Constitution, and to destroy all the constitutional departments of the Government. It was the carrying out of a purpose long since formed by the most radical of the Republican Party. In proof of this he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read notes of a conversation had last Fall with a prominent member of the Republican Executive Committee of Maryland, in which the purpose was foreshadowed of removing Mr. JOHNSON and putting in his place one who would use the army to carry the Presidential election, if necessary. He had no doubt that this conspiracy would be carried out.

MESSRS. CAREY, HAIGHT AND NIBLACK OPPOSE IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. CAREY having five minutes allowed him, spoke in opposition to the resolution. He declared that fair-minded men, not influenced by malignant party zeal, could not justify the attempt to force upon the President a Cabinet Minister who was his avowed enemy. He (Mr. CAREY) desired that the Supreme Court should be invoked to decide the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office law, and if it should decide that the President is bound to retain a confidential adviser whom he had never appointed, and whom he did not want, the President must submit or he (Mr. CAREY) would unite in the effort to hurl him from his place.

Mr. HAIGHT, having five minutes allowed him, protested against the impeachment proceedings in the name of his constituents.

Mr. NIBLACK followed on the same side of the question.

MR. ELDRIDGE CONTINUES.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, having a minute left, said in allusion to Mr. JUDD, that he (Mr. ELDRIDGE) was not governed in his course by the action of any town meeting.

MR. BROMALL'S REMARKS.

Mr. BROMALL, of Pennsylvania, sustained the resolution. It he had only in view the good of his party he would be inclined to say to the President of the United States, "go on piling up iniquity on iniquity, until he shall bury himself and his followers so deep that the hand of political resurrection shall never reach him or them." The act for which the President was now to be impeached was not one of his greatest but one of his smallest offences. It was, however, the crowning act, the apex of the great pyramid of his iniquities. It was the act which had driven the American Congress against its will, and reluctantly to the position where forbearance not only ceased to be a virtue, but become a positive crime. He contended, in response to arguments on the other side, that Mr. JOHNSON'S recognition of Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War made it an appointment. If Mr. JOHNSON were not now impeached Congress had better repeal the impeaching power, and declare that the President, like the King, can do no wrong.

MR. PILE'S REMARKS.

Mr. PILE followed on the same side of the question, answering the threats made by Mr. BROOKS and the legal points made by Mr. BECK, arguing that the President had, by violating the law, subjected himself to impeachment, and discussing the circumstances attending the President's conduct showing its criminal character.

MR. VAN HORN APPROVES OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, sustained the resolution, insisting that the act of the President in the removal of Mr. STANTON was a wilful violation of the law. He declared that the country could have no repose while Mr. JOHNSON was in office, and that there could be no legal reconstruction under his administration unless it were accomplished in spite of him and over the obstacles which he was constantly presenting. He would vote for the resolution, believing that in doing so he would be performing his duty.

SPEECH OF MR. BUTLER.

Mr. BUTLER next addressed the House in support of the resolution of impeachment, which he sustained in a long legal argument. He rejected with the utmost unspeakable loathing, scorn and contempt the pretended legal dodge that the President is only impeachable for indictable crimes as unsound law, fallacious in reasoning and dangerous in principle, and, he continued, if we were certain of purity of intention and patriotism of motive, we might pass over, if we could not forgive, these violations of law now presented; but we mournfully remember the act by which the President was inducted into his high office, his change of purpose, which became so painfully evident in the Summer of 1865, the men fresh from the halls of treason and the fields of blood he took for his friends and councillors, his attempts to usurp the powers of Congress in reëstablishing the governments of the rebellious States, his open defiance of the laws in restoring the Southern railroads to their rebellious owners, although forfeited by the outraged laws of the country, his appointment to office of those who dared not add perjury and treason by taking the test oath prescribed by law, while he made public avowal, using his own chaste language, that he "would kick out of office every true man who should sustain the Congress of the United States." The brokerage in pardons which went on with his knowledge, if not by his contrivance, extending not only to political offences, but to felons and murderers, to counterfeiters and forgers of the lawful money of the nation, which other rulers hold to be petty treason and worse than murder. His public attacks upon Congress and threats to overthrow it; the indiscriminate use of the veto power, to a greater extent than that of all the other Presidents who have preceded him combined; his obstinate opposition to prevent the passage of wholesome laws, both open and covert, to every law passed by Congress over his vetoes, to reconstruct the Government and bring back the country to its former condition of peace and prosperity, for the purpose of consorting and counseling with traitors and inaugurating the massacres and assassinations at Nashville and New-Orleans; his refusal to allow a single murderer to be punished in the Southern States, where Union men under his rule, and because of his non-execution of justice, have been slain by thousands; his attempt by military orders, backed by the opinion of his legal advisers, to thwart the execution of the acts of Congress by the military commanders who were charged therewith; his taking advantage of the provisions of the very Civil tenure act which he now declares unconstitutional to suspend the efficient officer whom he now seeks to remove for no other reason than that he has opposed his nefarious designs; his compassing the removal of the faithful servant of the country,—the gallant SHERIDAN; his attempt to draw into a conspiracy with himself the general officer of the armies of the Unites States so as to get possession of the military force with which to execute his purposes of subverting the Government—a corrupt undertaking in which he was so nearly successful that we have to disbelieve his own plighted veracity, and that of a majority of his Cabinet, to doubt whether in fact he did not succeed. Each and all point to the single conclusion that what we are now examining is but one act in the drama, which, if performed to its proposed close, would be the overthrow of the Congress of the United States, the abrogation of its laws and the restoration to power of the rebellion, which the valor of our army and navy has subdued. For a tithe of these acts of usurpation, lawlessness and tyranny our fathers dissolved their connection with King GEORGE; for less than this King JAMES lost his throne, and King CHARLES lost his head, while we, the representatives of the people, only adjudge that there is probable cause shown why ANDREW JOHNSON should be deprived of the office he has desecrated, and of the power he has abused, and if convicted by the Court to which we shall send him, be forever incapable of filling that office, the ambition to be again nominated to which, has been the moving spring of all these crimes.

Mr. BENTON followed on the same side of the question.

MR. BOUTWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. BOUTWELL next addressed the House in support of the resolution. He declared that this was a more fortunate occasion for the consummation of this great public act than were the former occasions when he had sustained the impeachment of the President with more zeal than he now possessed. He believed that such demonstrations had already been made in the House and in the country as showed what the judgment of the House and of the country would be on the question. He charged that the President was guilty, first, of violating the Constitution and the oath of office by which he pledged himself to sustain the Constitution; and, second, that he was guilty of violating the Tenure of Office law in the removal of the Secretary of War without asking the advice and consent of the Senate. He held that he was guilty of the latter offence whether the law was or was not constitutional. In reference to the Mr. CAREY's suggestion to refer the matter to the Supreme Court, he said that there were fifty-four Senators, and that the judgment of thirty-six of them must be in favor of the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office law. The Senate was for this purpose the highest judicial tribunal of the land, and he not only held that there was no reason or right for the assumption that the Senate should take the judgment of the Supreme Court or of any other court, but he held that it would be the duty of every court, the Supreme Court as well as every other, to accept the judicial decision of the Senate as to whether that law is constitutional or not. This man, ANDREW JOHNSON, imitating SYLLA, who subverted the Roman Republic, through the corruption of the army; imitating LOUIS NAPOLEON, who trampled the Republic under his feet and raised an Empire on its ruins, through the corruption which he introduced into the army; had also tried to seduce the army; but it was the most glorious, ennobling, heart-cheering evidence of the present generation that three leaders at least in the great contest for liberty, GRANT, SHERMAN and GEO. H. THOMAS, spurned the inducements of power; had defied, under the law, the attempt to corrupt their minds or to alienate them from the country, and had, rebuked, as words could not rebuke, the assumption of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) that three-fourths of the army were with the enemies of the country. What was the history of this man, ANDREW JOHNSON. Was not he the man who, by his conduct on the 4th of March, 1865, brought disgrace and humiliation on the American people? Was not he the man who by his machinations had kept ten States out of the Union? Was not he the man who used his power as Chief Magistrate to delay the collection of the public revenue, and had restored to railroad companies in the South property which was in the hands of the Government, appropriating a portion of the money to his personal use? Was not he the man who would be in the public judgment condemned as the greatest usurper of modern times? The plot of which the removal of Mr. STANTON was the outgrowth, was this: the President desired to get control of the War Department in order, as in 1861, that the Ministers of War and the army materials might be used for the purpose of enabling him to succeed in his aspirations to the next Presidency of the United States. He knew that if he could corrupt the leaders of the army, if he could bend them to his will, he would have the Southern States in his control and could send to the Democratic Convention, on the 4th of July next, men who would support his claim for the Presidency on the allegation, which he could well carry out, and which no other man could make good, that with the army and with his influence among the leaders of the South he could secure the electoral vote of those ten States by excluding the negroes from all participation in the election. If, perchance, this man could get sufficient votes in the North to elect him, when added to the votes of the ten Southern States, then he had determined, with the support of the army, to be inaugurated President at the hazard of a civil war. It was this day that the country escaped from those evils. Of all the army, but one man had been found to obey his will, and he old, impotent and weak, the object of sympathy and compassion, rather than of hatred and revenge. This day, said he in conclusion, the country is safe. Though there may be a momentary excitement, though pecuniary interests may for a brief moment suffer, as sometimes the sun sets behind the day clouds in the west, and the thunder alarms the timid and the lightning frights the fearful, it rises next morning with celestial beauty, it will be if we now do our duty; remove the man from the office he holds, redeem the Republic, and set an example to all posterity, which it will gladly imitate if unhappily like circumstances shall again arise, and to posterity and to history we may safely appeal. The people of the country are wedded to justice; they believe in duty. I know that this people who furnished two and a-half millions of men for the suppression of the rebellion, who passed safely through the crisis of the murder of a beloved Chief Magistrate, can now with constitutional hands lay hold upon the usurper of the laws and on the violator of the Constitution—on a man who breaks oaths. Remove him from the office he holds; preserve the Constitution unimpaired, and the nation will again through those instrumentalities be advanced higher and higher among the peoples of the earth. [A hum of applause went through the audience on the floor and in the galleries.]

MR. KERR SUPPORTS MR. JOHNSON.

Mr. KERR next addressed the House in opposition to the resolution. He would not consider the question as a partisan; it rose infinitely above that character. He and those with whom he acted had no knowledge of the President's intention to do what had led to this movement. They had therefore only to meet the great duties of the hour. Upon their convictions he was utterly unable to discover any single ground for impeachment, that rose above the meres partizanship. The President had removed from his Cabinet an offensive officer. He had done so under the Constitution and in spite of a law of a most doubtful meaning, about which the opinion of its authors differed widely. He had a right to do this; every President in the history of the Government had done as much. These views Mr. KERR sustained by citation from law and the liberty of the country.

REMARKS OF MESSRS. BARNES AND MARSHALL.

Mr. BARNES, having two minutes allowed him, spoke against the resolution.

Mr. MARSHALL followed on the same side, and spoke of the power of a small minority of men of extreme views in the Republican ranks for the past six years, remarking that the majority of the House was being whipped into this measure, as it has been whipped into every other measure, by their Radical leaders.

Mr. BINGHAM, rising to a point of order, objected to the words "whipped into."

The Speaker ruled that the words were not parliamentary.

Mr. ELDRIDGE desired to remind the Speaker that he had overruled a like point of order on the ground that the words applied not to particular members but to a party.

Mr. MARSHALL said apologetically that hurried as he was, he might, in the heat of the debate, make use of language not strictly parliamentary. He regretted that it was so, but he certainly had not used language as rash as had been used by members on the other side to members on his side during the progress of the debate. He would say, however, that individuality and private opinion had been swallowed up by the necessities of a party which had entered on a revolutionary career. They found that they could not hesitate, that they must go on; that either they or the country must go down, and they were determined that it should not be themselves.

Before Mr. STEVENS commenced his speech, which he did at 4:30 o'clock, Mr. BINGHAM asked that his time be extended from the half hour, to which all speeches were limited, to an hour, but strong opposition was made on the Republican side of the House, members wishing to have the matter brought to a vote at 5 o'clock.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules to enable him to make the motion, but he only received twenty-two votes to sustain him.

Mr. STEVENS, who had a seat at the Clerk's desk, commenced to read his speech, but after getting through the first sentence he asked, on account of the weakness of his voice, that his speech might be read by the Clerk. That privilege was granted, and the speech was read in clear, distinct and well emphasized tones by Mr. MCPHERSON.

THE DEBATE CLOSED BY MR. STEVENS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, closed the debate. He said: I agree with those gentlemen who have gone before me, that this is a grave subject, and should be gravely treated. It is important to the high official who is the subject of these charges, and it is important to a nation of forty millions of people now free, and rapidly increasing to hundreds of millions. The official character of the Chief Executive of this grand nation being thus involved, the charge, if falsely made, is a cruel wrong. If, on the other hand, the misdemeanor and usurpations charged against him are true, he is guilty of as atrocious attempts to usurp the liberty and destroy the happiness of this nation as were ever perpetrated by the most detestable tyrant who ever opposed his fellow men. Let us, therefore, discuss these questions in no partisan spirit, but with legal accuracy and impartial justice. The people desire no victim, and they will endure no usurper. The charges, so far as I shall discuss them, are few and distinct. ANDREW JOHNSON is charged with attempting to usurp the powers of other branches of the Government, with attempting to obstruct and resist the execution of the law, with misprision of bribery and in the open violation of laws, which declare his acts misdemeanors, and subject him to fine and imprisonment, and with removing from office the Secretary of War during the session of the Senate, without the advice or consent of the Senate, and with violation of the 6th section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the tenure of certain civil officers." There are other offences charged in the papers referred to the Committee which I may consider more by themselves. In order to sustain impeachment under our Constitution, I do not hold that it is necessary to prove a crime is an indictable offence, or any act *malum in se*. I agree with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania on the other side of the House, who holds this to be a purely political proceeding. It is intended for a remedy for malfeasance in office, and to prevent the continuance thereof. Beyond that it is not intended as a personal punishment for past offences or for future example. Impeachment under our Constitution is very different from impeachment under the English law. The framers of our Constitution did not rely for safety upon the avenging dagger of a Brutus, but provided peaceful remedies, which should prevent that necessity. England had two systems of jurisprudence—one for trial and punishment of common offenders, and one for the trial of men in higher stations, whom it was found difficult to convict before the ordinary tribunals. This latter proceeding was by impeachment, or by bills of attainder, generally practiced to punish official malefactors. But the system soon degenerated into political and personal persecution, and men were tried, condemned and executed by this court from malignant motives. Such was the condition of the English laws when our Constitution was framed, and the Convention determined to provide against the abuse of that high power, so that revenge and punishment should not be inflicted upon political or personal enemies. Hence the whole punishment was made to consist in removal from office, and bills of attainder were wholly prohibited. We are to treat this question, then, as wholly political, in which, if an officer of the Government abuse his trust or attempt to pervert it for improper purposes, whatever be his motive, he becomes subject to impeachment and removal from office. The offence being indictable does not prevent impeachment, but is not necessary to sustain it. (See STORY'S *Commentaries on the Constitution*, MADISON and others.) Such is the opinion of our elementary writers. Nor can any case of impeachment, tried in this country, be found where any attempt was made to prove the offence criminal and indictable. What then are the official misdeamors of ANDREW JOHNSON disclosed by the evidence? On the second day of March, 1867, Congress passed an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers." Among other provisions it enacted that the officer who had been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate should be removed from office without the consent of the Senate, and that if during vacation a suspension should be made for cause, such cause should be reported to the Senate within twenty days after their next meeting. If the Senate should deem the reason of the suspension sufficient then the officer should be removed and another appointed in his stead. But if the Senate refused to concur with the President and declare the reasons insufficient then the officer suspended should forthwith resume the functions of his office, and the powers of the person performing its duties should cease. It is especially provided that the Secretary of War shall hold his office during the term of the President by whom he may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, unless removed by and with the consent of the Senate, as aforesaid. On the 12th of August, 1867, during the recess of the Senate, the President removed the Secretary of War, whose term of office had not expired, requiring him to surrender the office, with the public property, and appointed Gen. U. S. GRANT Secretary of War *ad interim*. When ANDREW JOHNSON assumed the office of President he took the oath to obey the Constitution of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This was a solemn and enduring obligation. Nor can he plead exemption from it on account of his condition at the time it was administered to him. An attempt to obstruct the execution of the law, not a mere omission amounting to negligence, which would have been a misdemeanor; but a daring and bold conspiracy was attempted by him to induce the General of the army to aid him in defeating the operation of this law, and when he had suspended the Secretary of War he appointed Gen. GRANT Secretary *ad interim*, with the avowed purpose of preventing the operation of that law if the Senate should decide in favor of the Secretary; and he says the General did enter into such a conspiracy to aid him in obstructing the return of the rejected Secretary notwithstanding the Senate might decide in his favor. This is denied by the General, and a question of veracity, rather angrily discussed, has arisen between them, and these gentlemen seem to consider that that question is one of importance to the public. In this they are mistaken; which is the man of truth and which is the man of falsehood is of no more public importance than if it occurred between two obscure individuals. If ANDREW JOHNSON tells the truth, then he is guilty of a high official misdemeanor, for he shows his effort to prevent the execution of the laws. If the General-Commanding tells the truth, then the President is guilty of a high misdemeanor, for he declares the same thing of the President, denying only his own complicity. No argument can make this point plainer than the statement of the culprit. If he and the General told the truth, then he committed willful perjury, by refusing to take care that the laws should be duly executed. To show the *animus* and guilty knowledge with which this law was violated, we have only to turn to the proceedings of the Senate notifying him of his illegal and void conduct, and then to consider that he has since persevered in attemping to enforce it. Indeed, to show his utter disregard of the laws of his country, we have only to turn to his last annual message, in which he proclaimed to the public that the laws of Congress are unconstitutional and not binding on the people. Who, after that, can say that such a man is fit to occupy the Executive Chair, whose duty it is to vindicate obedience to and see that those laws are faithfully obeyed? Then the great beauty of all remedial and preventive process is clearly demonstrated. He is dull and blind who cannot see its necessity and the beneficial results and purposes of the trial by impeachment. By the sixth section of the act referred to, it is provided that every removal, appointment, or employment, made or exercised contrary to the provisions of this act, or the making, sealing, countersigning, or issuing any commission or letter of authority for, or in respect to any such appointment or employment, shall be deemed and are hereby declared, to be high misdemeanors, and upon trial and conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, said punishment in the discretion of the Court. Now, in defiance of this law, ANDREW JOHNSON, on the 21st day of February, 1868, issued his commissionary letter of authority to LORENZO THOMAS, appointing him Secretary of War *ad interim*, and commanding him to take possession of the Department of War, and to eject the incumbent, E. M. STANTON, then in lawful possession of said office. Here, if this act stood alone, would be an undeniable official misdemeanor, not only misdemeanor *per se*, but declared to be so by the act itself, and the party made indictable and punishable in a criminal proceeding. If ANDREW JOHNSON escapes with bare removal from office; if he be not fined and incarcerated in the Penitentiary afterwards, under criminal proceedings, he may thank the weakness or clemency of Congress, and not his own innocence. We shall propose to prove on the trial that ANDREW JOHNSON was guilty of misprision of bribery by offering to Gen. GRANT, if he would unite with him in his lawless violence, to assume in his stead the penalties, and to endure the imprisonment prescribed by the laws. Bribery is one of the offences specifically enumerated for which the President may be impeached and removed from office. By the Constitution, Article 2, Section 2, the President has power to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all officers of the United States whose appointments are not thereon otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law, and to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session. Nowhere, either in the Constitution or by statute, has the President power to create a vacancy during the session of the Senate, and fill it without the advice and consent of the Senate; and yet, on the 21st day of February, 1868, while the Senate was in session, he notified the head of the War Department that he was removed from office, and his successor *ad interim* appointed. Here is a plain recorded violation of the Constitution and laws, which, if it stood alone, would make every honest and intelligent man give his vote for impeachment. The President had persevered in his lawless course through a long series of unjustifiable acts. When the so-called Confederate States of America were conquered, and had lain down their arms and surrendered their territory to the victorious Union, the government and final disposition of the conquered country belonged to Congress alone according to every principle of the law of nations. Neither the Executive nor the Judiciary had any right to interfere with it, except so far as was necessary to control it by military rule, until the sovereign power of the nation had provided its civil administration. No power but Congress had any right to say whether ever, or when they should be admitted to the Union as States and entitled to the privileges of the Constitution of the United States; and yet, ANDREW JOHNSON, with unblushing hardihood, undertook to rule them by his own power alone, to lead them into full communion with the Union, direct them what governments to enact, and what constitutions to adopt and to send representatives to Congress according to his instructions. When admonished by express act of Congress, more than once repeated, he disregarded the warning and continued his lawless usurpation. He is since known to have obstructed the reëstablishment of those governments by the authority of Congress and has advised the inhabitants to resist the legislation of Congress. In my judgement his conduct with regard to that transaction was a high handed usurpation of power, which long ago ought to have brought him to impeachment and trial, and to have removed him from his position of great mischief. He has been lucky in thus far escaping through false logic and false law; but his then acts, which will on the trial be shown to be atrocious, are open evidence of his wicked determination to subvert the laws of his country. I trust that when we come to vote upon the question we shall remember that although it is the duty of the President to see that the laws be executed, the sovereign power of the nation rests on Congress, who have been placed around the Executive as muniments to defend his rights, and as watchmen to enforce his obedience to the laws and the Constitution. His oath is to obey the Constitution, and our duty to compel him to do it. All a tremendous obligation, heavier than was ever assumed by mortal rulers. We are to protect or to destroy the liberty and happiness of a mighty people, and to take care that they progress in civilization and defend themselves against every kind of tyranny. As we deal with the first great political malefactor, so will be the result of our efforts to perpetuate the happiness and good government of the human race. The God of our fathers who inspired them with universal freedom will hold us responsible for the noble institutions which they projected and expected us to carry out. This is not to be the temporary triumph of a political party, but is to endure in its consequence until this whole continent shall be filled with a free, untrammeled people or shall be a nest of shrinking, cowardly slaves.

THE VOTE TAKEN.

The reading of the speech was concluded at 4:58 o'clock. The House then proceeded amid great, but suppressed excitement, to vote on the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

During the vote excuses were made for the absence of Messrs. Robinson, Benjamin, Washburne and Williams, and Van Horn of Missouri, Trimble of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Donnelly, Koontz, Maynard and Shellabarger.

The Speaker stated that he could not consent that his constituents should be silent on so grave an occasion, and therefore, as a member of the House, he voted aye.

The vote resulted yeas 126, nays 47, as follows:

Yeas.

Allison,
Ames,
Anderson,
Arnell,
Ashley, Nevada.
Ashley, Ohio.
Bailey.
Baker,
Baldwin,
Banks,
Beaman,
Beatty,
Benton,
Bingham,
Blaine,
Blair,
Boutwell,
Bromwell,
Broomall,
Buckland,
Butler,
Cake,
Churchill,
Clarke, Kansas,
Clark, Ohio,
Cobb,
Coburn,
Cook,
Cornell,
Covode,
Cullum,
Dawes,
Dodge,
Driggs,
Eckley,
Eggleston,
Eliot
Farnsworth,
Ferriss,
Ferry,
Fields,
Gravely,
Griswold,
Halsey,
Harding,
Higby,
Hill,
Hooper,
Hopkins,
Hubbard, Iowa.
Hubbard, W.Va.
Hulburd,
Hunter,
Ingersoll,
Jenckes,
Judd,
Julian,
Kelly,
Kelsey,
Ketcham,
Kitchen,
Laflin,
Lawrence, Penn.
Lawrence, Ohio.
Lincoln,
Loan,
Logan,
Loughridge,
Lynch,
Mallory,
Marvin,
McCarthy,
McClurg,
Mercur,
Miller,
Moore,
Moorehead,
Morrell,
Mullins,
Myers,
Newcomb,
Nunn,
O'Neill,
Orth,
Paine,
Perham,
Peters,
Pike,
Pile,
Plants,
Poland,
Polsley,
Price,
Raum,
Robertson,
Sawyer,
Schenck,
Scofield,
Selye,
Shanks,
Smith,
Spalding,
Starkweather,
Stevens, N. H.
Stevens, Penn.
Stokes,
Taffe,
Taylor,
Trowbridge,
Twitchell,
Upson,
Van Aernam,
Van Horn, N. Y.,
Van Wyck,
Ward,
Washburn, Wis.,
Washburne, Ill.,
Washburn, Mass.,
Welker,
Williams, Penn.,
Wilson, Iowa,
Wilson, Ohio,
Wilson, Penn.,
Windom,
Woodbridge and
The Speaker.
Total..... 126.

Nays.

Adams,
Archer,
Axtell,
Barnes,
Barnum,
Beck,
Boyer,
Brooks,
Burr,
Cary,
Chanler,
Eldridge,
Fox,
Getz,
Glossbrenner,
Golladay,
Grover,
Haight,
Holman,
Hotchkiss,
Hubbard, Conn.,
Humphrey,
Johnson,
Jones,
Kerr,
Knott,
Marshall,
McCormick,
McCullough,
Morgan,
Morrissey,
Mungen,
Niblack,
Nicholson,
Phelps,
Pruyn,
Randall,
Ross,
Sitgreaves,
Stewart,
Stone,
Taber,
Trimble, Ky.,
Van Auken,
Van Trump,
Wood,
Woodward—47.

The announcement of the result elicited no manifestation, but the immense audience which had filled the galleries and corridors all the day gradually dispersed till it was reduced less than one-fourth its original number.

Mr. STEVENS, of Iowa, moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to, this being the parliamentary mode of making a decision final.

IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, then moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all of the people of the United States, to impeach ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and that the Committee do demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said ANDREW JOHNSON to answer said impeachment.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, with power to send for persons, papers and records and to take testimony under oath.

Democratic members attempted to resort to fillibustering, but were cut off, after an ineffectual effort, by a motion to suspend the rules, so as to bring the House immediately to a vote on the resolutions.

The rules were suspended and the resolutions were adopted—yeas 124, nays 42.

The Speaker then announced the two committees, as follows:

Committee of Two to announce to the Senate the action of the House—Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania, and Bingham of Ohio. Committee of Seven to prepare Articles of Impeachment—Messrs. Boutwell of Massachusetts, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Bingham of Ohio, Wilson of Iowa, Logan of Illinois, Julian of Indiana, and Ward of New-York.

The House then, at 6:20 o'clock, adjourned.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The President's Message to the Senate—His Argument Sustaining His Action in Removing Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following message, which was read in secret session, laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The Senate removed from it the injunction of secrecy:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 21st inst. as follows:

Whereas, The Senate have received and considered a communication of the President stating that he had removed EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, and had designated the Adjutant-General of the Army to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*; therefore

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That, under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office, *ad interim*.

This resolution is confined to the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, and to designate another officer to perform the duties of the officer, *ad interim*, and by its preamble is made expressly applicable to the removal of Mr. STANTON and the designation to act *ad interim* of the Adjutant-General of the army. Without, therefore, attempting to discuss the general power of removal as to all officers, upon which subject no expression of opinion is contained in the resolution, I shall confine myself to the question as thus limited—the power to remove the Secretary of War.

It is declared in the resolution "that under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*." As to the question of power under the Constitution I do not propose at present to enter upon its discussion. The uniform practice from the beginning of the Government, as established by every President who has exercised the office, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, have settled the question in favor of the power of the President to remove all officers excepting a class holding appointments of a judicial character. No practice or any decision has ever excepted a Secretary of War from this general power of the President to make removals from office. It is only necessary then that I should refer to the power of the Executive under the laws of the United States, to remove from office a Secretary of War. The resolution denies that under these laws this power has any existence. In other words it affirms that no such authority is recognized or given by the statutes of the country. What then are the laws of the United States which deny the President the power to remove that officer? I know but two laws which bear upon this question. The first in the order of time is the act of Aug. 7, 1789, creating the Department of War, which, after providing for a Secretary as its principal officer, proceeds as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be in the said Department an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the Chief Clerk in the Department of War; and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall during such vacancy have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers appertaining to the said Department.

It is clear that this act, passed by a Congress many of whose members participated in the formation of the Constitution, so far from denying the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, recognizes it as existing in the Executive alone, without the concurrence of the Senate or of any other department of the Government. Furthermore, this act does not purport to confer the power by legislative authority, nor, in fact, was there any other existing legislation through which it was bestowed upon the Executive. The recognition of the power by this act is, therefore, complete as a recognition under the Constitution itself, for there was no other source or authority from which it could be derived. The other act which refers to this question is that regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, passed by Congress on the 2d day of March, 1867. The first section of that act is in the following words:

"That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and any person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided;

Provided, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, shall hold their offices, respectively, for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The fourth section of the same act restricts the term of office to the limit prescribed by the law creating them.

That part of the first section which precedes the proviso declares that every person holding a civil office to which he has been or may be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed. It purports to take from the Executive, during the fixed time established for the tenure of office, the independent power of removal, and to require for such removal the concurrent action of the President and the Senate.

The proviso that follows proceeds to fix the term of office of the seven heads of departments whose tenure never had been defined before, by prescribing that they "shall hold their office respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Thus, as to these enumerated officers, the proviso takes from the President the power of removal except with the advice and consent of the Senate. By its terms, however, before he can be deprived of the power to displace them it must appear that he himself has appointed them. It is only in that case that they have any tenure of office or any independent right to hold during the term of the President, and for one month after the cessation of his official functions. The proviso therefore gives no tenure of office to any one of these officers, who has been appointed by the President, beyond one month after the accession of his successor. In the case of Mr. STANTON, the only appointment under which he held the office of Secretary of War, was that conferred upon him by my immediate predecessor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He has never held from me any appointment as the head of the War Department; whatever right he had to hold the office was derived from that original appointment and my own suffrance. The law was not intended to protect such an incumbent of the War Department, by taking from the President the power to remove him. This, in my judgment, is perfectly clear, and the law itself admits of no other just construction. We find in all that portion of the first section which precedes the proviso that as to civil officers generally the President is deprived of the power of removal; and it is plain that if there had been no proviso that power would just as clearly have been taken from him, so far as it applies to the seven heads of departments; but for reasons which were no doubt satisfactory to Congress these principal officers were specially provided for, and as to them the express and only requirement is that the President, who has appointed them, shall not, without the advice and consent of the Senate, remove them from office. The consequence is that, as to my Cabinet, embracing the seven officers designated in the first section, the act takes from me the power, without the concurrence of the Senate, to remove any one of them that I have appointed; but it does not protect such of them as I did not appoint, nor give to them any tenure of office beyond my pleasure.

An examination of this act, then, shows that while, in one part of the section provision is made for officers generally, in another clause there is a class of officers designated by their official titles who are exempted from the general terms of the law, and in reference to whom a clear distinction is made as to the general power of removal limited in the first clause of the section. This distinction is that, as to such of these enumerated officers as hold under the appointment of the President the power of removal, can only be exercised by him with the consent of the Senate, while as to those who have not been appointed by him there is no like denial of his power to displace them. It would be a violation of the plain meaning of this enactment to place Mr. STANTON upon the same footing as those heads of departments who have been appointed by myself. As to him this law gives him no tenure of office. The members of my Cabinet, who have been appointed by me, are by this act entitled to hold for one month after the term of my office shall cease. But Mr. STANTON could not, against the wishes of my successor, hold a moment thereafter. If he were permitted by that successor to hold for the first two weeks, would that successor have no power to remove him? But the power of my successor over him could be no greater than my own. If my successor would have the power to remove Mr. STANTON, after permitting him to remain a period of ten weeks, because he was not appointed by him but by his predecessor, I, who have tolerated Mr. STANTON for more than two years, certainly have the same right to remove him, and upon the same ground, namely, that he was not appointed by me but by my predecessor.

Under this construction of the Tenure of Office act I have never doubted my power to remove Mr. STANTON. Whether the act was constitutional or not, it was always my opinion that it did not secure him from removal. I was aware, however, that there were doubts as to the construction of the law, and from the first deemed it desirable that at the earliest possible moment these doubts should be settled and the true construction of the act fixed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. My order of suspension in August last was intended to place the case in such a position as would make a resort to a judicial decision both necessary and proper. My understanding and wishes, however, under that order of suspension, were frustrated, and the late order for Mr. STANTON's removal was a further step toward the accomplishment of that purpose.

I repeat, that my own convictions as to the true construction of the law and as to its constitutionality, were well settled and were sustained by every member of my Cabinet, including Mr. STANTON himself; upon the question of constitutionality, each one in turn deliberately advised me that the Tenure of Office act was unconstitutional. Upon the question as whether as to those members who were appointed by my predecessor, that act took from me the power to remove them, one of those members emphatically stated in the presence of the others sitting in Cabinet, that they did not come within the provisions of the act, and it was no protection to them. No one dissented from this construction, and I understood them all to acquiesce in its correctness. In a matter of such grave consequence I was not disposed to rest upon my own opinion, though fortified by my constitutional advisers. I have, therefore, sought to bring the question, at as early a day as possible, before the Supreme Court of the United States, for final and authoritative decision.

In respect to so much of the resolution as relates to the designation of an officer to the as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, I have only to say that I have exercised this power under the provisions of the first section of the act of February 13, 1795, which, so far as they are applicable to vacancies caused by removals, I understand to be still in force.

The legislation upon the object of *ad interim* appointments in the Executive Departments stands, as to the War Office, as follows: The section of the act of the 7th of August, 1789, made a provision for a vacancy in the very case of a removal of the head of the War Department, and upon such a vacancy gives the charge and custody of the records, books and papers to the chief clerk. Next, by the act of the 8th of May, 1792, section 8, it is provided that, in case of vacancy occasioned by death, absence from the seat of Government, of sickness, &c., of the head of the War Department, the President may authorize a person to perform the duties of the office until a successor is appointed, or the disability removed. The act, it will observed, does not provide for the case of a vacancy caused by removal. Then, by the first section of the act of Feb. 13, 1795, it is provided that, in case of any vacancy, the President may appoint a person to perform the duties while the vacancy exists. These acts are followed by that of the 20th of February, 1863, by the first section of which provision is again made for a vacancy caused by death, resignation, absence from the seat of Government or sickness of the head of any executive department; and upon the occurrence of such a vacancy, power is given to the President to authorize the head of any other executive department, or other officer in either of said departments, whose appointment is vested in the President at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective officer until a successor be appointed, or until such absence or inability by sickness shall cease; provided, that no one vacancy shall be supplied in the manner aforesaid for a longer term than six months.

This law, with some modifications, reënacts the act of 1792, and provides, as did that act, for the sort of vacancies to be filled, but, like the act of 1792, it makes no provision for a vacancy occasioned by removal. It has reference altogether to vacancies arising from other causes. According to my construction of the act of 1863, while it impliedly repeats the act of 1792, regulating the vacancies therein described, it has no bearing whatever upon so much of the act of 1795 as applies to a vacancy caused by removal. The act of 1795 therefore furnishes the rule for a vacancy occasioned by removal—one of the vacancies expressly referred to in the act of the 7th of August, 1789, creating the Department of War. Certainly there is no express repeal by the act of 1863 of the act of 1795. The repeal, if there is any, is by implication, and can only be admitted so far as there is a clear inconsistency between the two acts. The act of 1795 is inconsistent with that of 1863, as to a vacancy occasioned by death, resignation, absence or sickness, but not at all inconsistent as to a vacancy caused by removal.

It is assuredly proper that the President should have the same power to fill temporarily a vacancy occasioned by removal, as he has to supply a place made vacant by death or expiration of a term. If, for instance, the incumbent of an office should be found wholly unfit to exercise the functions, and the public service should require his immediate expulsion, a remedy should exist and be at once applied, and time be allowed the President to select and appoint a successor, as is permitted him in case of a vacancy caused by death or the termination of an official term. The necessity, therefore, for an *ad interim* appointment is just as great, and, indeed, may be greater, in cases of removal than in any others. Before it be held, therefore, that the power given by the act of 1795 in cases of removal is abrogated by succeeding legislation, an express repeal ought to appear; so wholesome a power should certainly not be taken away by loose implication.

It may be, however, that in this, as in other cases of implied repeal, doubs may arise. It is confessedly one of the subtle and debatable questions which arise in the construction of statutes. If, upon such a question, I have fallen into an erroneous construction, I submit whether it should be characterized as a violation of official duty and of law. I have deemed it proper in vindication of the course of which I have considered it my duty to take, to place before the Senate the reasons upon which I have based my action. Although I have been advised by every member of my Cabinet that the entire Tenure of Office act is unconstitutional and therefore void, and although I have expressly concurred in that opinion in the veto message which I had the honor to submit to Congress, when I returned the bill for reconsideration, I have refrained from making a removal of any officer contrary to the provisions of the law, and have only exercised that power in the case of Mr. STANTON, which in my judgment did not come within its provisions. I have endeavored to proceed with the greatest circumspection and have acted only in an extreme and exceptional case, carefully following the course which I have marked out for myself as a general rule, faithfully to execute all laws, though passed over my objections on the score of constitutionality.

In the present instance I have appealed, or sought to appeal, to that final arbiter fixed by the Constitution for the determination of all such questions. To this course I have been impelled by the solemn obligations which rest upon me, to sustain inviolate the powers of the high office committed to my hands. Whatever be the consequences, merely personal to myself, I could not allow them to prevail against a public duty so clear to my own mind and so imperative. If what was possible had been certain, if I had been fully advised when I removed Mr. STANTON that in thus defending the trust committed to my hands my own removal was sure to follow, I could not have hesitated, actuated by public considerations of the highest character. I earnestly protest against the resolution of the Senate which charges me in what I have done with a violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1868.

Gallagher's Evening Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 24—Evening.

Notwithstanding the inclement night the attendance at GALLAGHER'S Gold and Stock Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, was very large.

The following are a few of the transactions in gold, which opened at 142¾ and closed at 142⅜ bid—offered, 142½:

$50,000	142¾	20,000	142⅝	100,000	142½
50,000	142¾	100,000	142⅝	50,000	142½
100,000	142¾	100,000	143	25,000	142½
15,000	142⅝	10,000	142⅞	50,000	142½
5,000	142⅝	20,000	142⅞	150,000	142½
10,000	142⅝	50,000	142⅝	150,000	142⅜
50,000	142⅝	35,000	142⅝	20,000	142⅜
50,000	142⅞	20,000	142⅝	10,000	142⅜
50,000	143	10,000	142⅝	20,000	142⅜
10,000	143	20,000	142⅜		

Very little was done in stocks. Erie opened at 87 and sold down to 66¾, and closed at 66⅞ bid, 67 offered. About a thousand shares in different lots sold at 66¾.

The balance of the market stood at the down-town prices at 6 P. M.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 24—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞@93 for money and account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88¼
Erie Railway Shares	45¼

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 24—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull at a decline. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands in port	9¾d.
Middling Uplands to arrive	9⅝d.
Middling Orleans	9⅞d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet, but prices are unchanged. Corn, 42s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—The prices of provisions of all kinds are unchanged.

PRODUCE—The Sugar market closed firm at 24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 34s. 6d. Other quotations unchanged.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Cimbria	Feb. 25	New-York	Hamburg.
Tripoli	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Feb. 27	New-York	Bremen.
Helvetia	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Brittania	Feb. 29	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA, NASSAU, SISAL AND ASPINWALL.			
Columbia	Feb. 27	New-York	Nassau & Havana.
Alabama	Feb. 29	New-York	Sisal.
Arizonia	Feb. 29	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Tripoli*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—W. C. Shears, P. Goldberg, C. P. Wade, F. G. Crocheron, Mr. Gordon, L. Staphon, Mrs. Staphon, Miss Staphon, Master Staphon, A. Graf, H. Lawler, P. Dailey, H. McLane, E. Burnes, J. Linnett, Miss C. Linnett, Miss J. Roberts, R. Welling, G. Loring, J. Lynch.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 41 | Sun sets..... 5 48 | Moon sets.... 7 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 07 | Gov. Island. 9 58 | Hell Gate ..11 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, C. W. Perveil.

Ship Blue Jacket, Simmons, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Bark Andaman, Otis, Matanzas, Nesmith & Sons.

Brigs Beaver, (Br.,) Crocker, Liverpool, Wm. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; Speed, (Br.,) Larkin, Havre, Brett, Son & Co.; Eaglet, Dickson, Palermo, James Henry; Eastern Star, Foster, Barbados, Bishop Bros.

Schooners Dictator, Nickerson, Falmouth, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; J. M. Richards, Irving, Wilmington, N. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Gen. Grant, McKenny, Portland, J. A. Stetson & Co.; Rattler, Bearse, Portsmouth, N. H., J. A. Stetson & Co.; R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. After passing Cape Hatteras experienced a continuation of heavy northerly gales. 23d, lat. 37 36 N., lon. 74 28 W., exchanged signals with steamship Rapidan, hence for New-Orleans. Same date, at noon, exchanged signals with a bark showing a white burgee with a horizontal red stripe.

Steamship Marmion, Faircloth, Savannah, with cotton to R. Lowden. The M. was obliged to anchor in Gravesend Bay last night on account of the ice.

Steamship Moneka, Shackford, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Bark Ocean, (of Halifax,) Dickson, Shields 77 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. From Dec. 24 to Jan. 29 had a succession of westerly gales; lost jibboom, with all the sails and rigging attached, split fore and maintop sails and stay sails. Jan. 6, P. G. Minch, seaman, of Germany, aged 30 years, fell from the maintopsail-yard overboard, and was drowned.

Schr. John G. Roche, Berry, from the wreck of the bark Persia, ashore at Fire Island.

Schr. Mildred Fellows, Chase, Boston.

Schr. Fleetwing, ——, Gloucester.

Schr. Emma, Mills, Portland, with lumber.

Schr. Wm. M. Green, Davis, Port Morris.

Schr. Sarah, Yates, Glen Cove.

Schr. Oliver Perry, Palmer, Gle Cove.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Gorham, Southport.

SAILED—Steamship Charleston, for Charleston.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind fresh E. N. E., snowing.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 24—Arr. steamers Virgo, from Savannah; McClellan, from Baltimore, and Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24—Arr. steamships E. B. Souder, Gulf City and Ashland, from New-York; schrs. S. J. Waring, for Boston; D. B. Warner, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 24—Arr. brig Maggie, 50 days from Italy, with fruit for Baltimore; schrs. Emma H. Barnes, for Providence; Julia Baker, for New-York, and a large fleet of vessels in the Roads.

A N. E. snow and rain-storm prevails.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 24—Arr. steamship Mary Sanford, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Neptune—Bremen ship, bound E., Feb. 13, lat. 38, lon. 61 3?.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—The steamship Nebraska, Capt. Guard, of the Great Western Steamship Co., which sailed from New-York Feb. 12, arrived at this port yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—The steamship Erin, Capt. Forbes, of the National Line, which left New-York Feb. 11, arrived at this port to-day.

NAPOLEON III
HERRING'S SAFES

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS.

VICTORIA D.G. BRITT. REG. F.D. ALBERTUS
MDCCCLI

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD,)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER,
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THE ZERO REFRIGERATOR IS THE best in the world. Wholesale and retail by A. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av. Refrigerators repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 243, Feb. 24, 1868.
68, 24, 6, 14, 51, 53, 75, 52, 54, 8, 64, 27.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 244, Feb. 24, 1868.
10, 59, 61, 77, 66, 19, 42, 57, 28, 31, 26, 48, 45, 65, 8.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 191, Feb. 24, 1868.
24, 69, 61, 7, 62, 56, 42, 45, 12, 67, 29, 71, 58
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 192, Feb. 24, 1868.
66, 74, 62, 32, 7, 34, 38, 54, 45, 47, 15, 52.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A. CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.